

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

31 AUGUST 1981

Iran

Raja'i, Bahonar Killed--Tehran radio reported that President Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i and Prime Minister Javad Bahonar were killed by a bomb explosion in the Prime Ministry building on the afternoon of 30 August. Two other people were killed in the blast and several were injured. According to the radio, the Cabinet held an emergency session later in the day, adopting "certain decisions" and condemning the bombing. The presidential council, in a statement broadcast by the radio, blamed "the unholy alliance of the hypocrites of the left and right," declared the coming week a period of mourning and announced that the funeral of the "martyrs" would take place on 31 August. An Iranian Government statement, carried by Abadan NIOC radio on 31 August, accused former Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar and former President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr of plotting conspiracies and assassinations against the Islamic Republic, using the Mojahedin-e Khalq as their agents. Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanaji, in a speech broadcast by Tehran radio, told mourners at the funeral of Raja'i and Bahonar that the "angry people" demand death for traitors and murderers.

A subsequent Presidential Council Statement, carried by the radio, called on all government ministers and officials to continue carrying out their duties carefully and consistently until the appointment of a prime minister. In a statement broadcast by the radio, the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces announced that army personnel will continue to fulfill their tasks and that all armed forces and Defense Ministry units and offices will remain open.

AFP cited a Mojahedin-e Khalq supporter in London as announcing that the Mojahedin had claimed responsibility for the explosion. He said they had issued a communique in Paris that described the incident as "the very natural response of the Iranian people to the crimes of Khomeyni and the execution of Mojahedin" and said the "new reactionary government" had executed about 600 Mojahedin during the last 2 months. However, AFP reported later that Mojahedin-e Khalq leader Mas'ud Rajavi denied knowledge of the statement issued in London, saying he could not be certain his movement was responsible for the explosion. Rajavi claimed that Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni is "finished" and "on his way out," adding that the assassinations were the result of the policy of executions. AFP also reported that Abolhasan Bani-Sadr reacted to the news in a similar vein, saying that those responsible for the violence in Tehran "are precisely those who have suppressed freedom." Another AFP report quoted Bani-Sadr as saying that Raja'i and Bahonar prepared their own deaths by creating a state of violence. He added that he had nothing to do with the bomb attack. In an interview reported by AFP, Shahpur Bakhtiar asserted that the Iranian regime will now fall unless there is foreign intervention.

Executions, Arrests, Other Violence--Citing JOMHUEI-YE ESLAMI, AFP reported that over the past 2 days 15 leftists were executed and 95 were arrested in a nationwide crackdown on leftwing groups. Tehran radio reported the recent arrest of more than 250 leftists and counterrevolutionaries throughout the country, including 114 arrested during the last 2 months in the towns of Zabol, Zahedan, Iranshahr and Saravan. The radio also noted that "several monarchists" were taken into custody. AFP, citing the Iranian press, and Tehran radio reported that nine revolution guards were killed in several cities. According to the radio, government anti-Kurdish operations in the area of Shapur and Rezaieyeh resulted in 24 rebels killed and many wounded and arrested.

Jordan

Amman television reported that in a 28 August statement to LE MONDE King Husayn stressed the important role that Europe can play in bringing peace to the Middle East by encouraging the call for an international conference involving the Palestinians, the United States, the USSR, Europe and the Third World. The king also said the resumed autonomy talks between Egypt and Israel are doomed because they exclude the PLO.

Cheysson Middle East Tour

Amman television reported the 28 August arrival in Amman of French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson. In an interview with Amman television at the airport, Cheysson said his visit is part of a French factfinding mission, the objective of which is an overall solution to the Middle East problem. At the root of this problem is the future of the Palestinian people, he continued, and the Camp David accords have not addressed that problem, although, he conceded, France thinks the accords have contributed to "some progress." Amman radio noted that at a dinner given in his honor by Jordanian Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim, Cheysson expressed the French position that negotiations must be held in order to assure security for the states and justice for the peoples of the Middle East and that all parties concerned must participate, including the PLO. In an interview granted to PETRA-JNA, Cheysson explained that while all Europeans regard the PLO as a representative of the Palestinian people and Palestinian resistance, they do not consider it to be the sole representative. He added that France is in complete agreement with the European principles declared at the Venice summit, namely, the Palestinian right to self-determination "through normal means" and condemnation of the establishment of Israel settlements in occupied Arab territories. According to Amman radio, Jordanian Prime Minister Mudar Badran told the French foreign minister at a 29 August meeting that Jordan believes in the need to pursue a dialogue with Europe and that the European stand is one of the best means for guiding the United States toward a just and comprehensive position.

Cheysson arrived in Beirut on 29 August, Beirut radio reported, where he met with Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan. The radio said that Cheysson subsequently met with other Lebanese politicians as well as with PLO Executive Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. 'Arafat described his 30 August meeting with Cheysson as constructive, the radio reported, and added that another meeting may be arranged. According to AFP, after the meeting Cheysson reiterated the French view that the PLO is one, but not the sole, representative of the Palestinian people. They can only legally designate their representative, he said, if and when they possess a territory and a state. According to Beirut radio, Cheysson concluded his talks in Lebanon by meeting with President Ilyas Sarkis and other Lebanese leaders, telling them that Lebanon is the "focal point" of his mission in the Middle East and that France is ready to help Lebanon "in the way you decide."

Damascus radio reported that Cheysson arrived in Syria on 30 August.

Lebanon

Beirut radio reported that a 29 August bomb explosion in the capital killed one person and wounded two others.

An AFP report stated the target of the blast was the Iranian television office.

According to Jerusalem radio, Palestinians and Christian militia exchanged fire in southern Lebanon on 30 August. While Jerusalem radio blamed the Palestinians for the outbreak of shelling, the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio said the clashes resulted from attacks by Maj Sa'd Haddad's forces on Palestinian positions.

Libya

In a speech before the 28 August opening session of the international solidarity conference with the Jamahiriyyah, held in Tripoli, Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi called for the creation of a permanent body devoted to combating imperialism. In the course of his speech, which was carried live by Tripoli radio, Al-Qadhafi denounced the United States as the source of international terrorism and aggression and called for moving the UN headquarters from the United States. He concluded by assuring the conference delegates that the Libyan people would be pleased to see Libya become a center for international resistance against colonialism, reaction and racism.

Gulf

Kuwaiti Deal With USSR--The UAE paper AL-KHALIJ reported that a high-ranking Kuwaiti military delegation will shortly visit Moscow to sign an arms purchase agreement. The details of the agreement were worked out last July by a Kuwaiti delegation that traveled to the Soviet capital.

Omani Disavowal of Council Statement--According to Omani Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, Oman rejects the recently issued Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) condemnation of the United States for its part in the recent U.S.-Libyan clash over the Gulf of Sidra. Citing an interview published in Muscat, the Ash-Shariqah paper AL-KHALIJ reported that the Omani official criticized the GCC secretary general on the grounds that he did not consult council members before issuing the statement and because they did not authorize him to make political statements.

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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PLO DENOUNCES ATTACK ON SYNAGOGUE IN VIENNA

NC300902 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Statement by a responsible source in the Palestinian Revolution; date and place not given]

[Text] On learning the details of the criminal operation against a Jewish synagogue in Vienna, the PLO confirms its denunciation, condemnation and total rejection of this cowardly criminal act by which they have tried to accuse our revolution and people, who respect and venerate all religions, including Judaism, since it is part of their spiritual heritage.

While denouncing this criminal act, the PLO affirms that it respects all places of worship for all religions out of its deep faith in its principles and ideals.

The PLO also wishes to affirm that it is eager to strengthen the ties of friendship with the friendly Austrian people, who we hold with respect and esteem. The PLO also affirms that it wants to maintain the good and close relations with the Austrian government headed by Chancellor Kreisky.

REPORTAGE ON CHEYSSON, 'ARAFAT MEETING IN LEBANON

'Arafat Comments

JN301825 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1745 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Text] Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] met with French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson this afternoon. The meeting was attended by Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Department, and Brother Ahmad Sidqi ad-Dajani, PLO Executive Committee member. It took place at the house of Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan.

The meeting was constructive and useful. Brother ABU 'Ammar told journalists afterward that the meeting included positive points on the French side. The general Middle East situation was discussed, particularly the Palestine question. The meeting lasted a full hour.

Further 'Arafat Comments

NC301604 Paris AFP in English 1559 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Text] Beirut, 30 Aug (AFP)--The meeting, which both the French and the Palestinians had sought, had been in doubt until the last moment. The French side had insisted that the Palestinian leader come to the French Embassy, while Mr 'Arafat demanded to receive Mr Cheysson at PLO headquarters.

After the meeting, Mr 'Arafat lauded the "positive attitude of France in the matter of the Palestinians' problem and their rights."

He reported that the discussion had ranged over all of the Mideast situation, with special emphasis on the Palestinian issue and the Palestinians' "rights as a people to live like the other peoples and other nations."

"We agreed on all the subjects that we reviewed in detail," Mr 'Arafat declared and, turning to Mr Cheysson, added, "We will have other occasions to meet."

Cheysson Comments

NC301651 Paris AFP in English 1644 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Text] Beirut, 30 Aug (AFP)--French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson said today after a meeting with Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) leader Yasir 'Arafat that the French Government recognizes "the representative character" of the PLO.

"France is fundamentally in favor of self-determination for the Palestinian people, but this self-determination must be able to be expressed," Mr Cheysson said.

"What we are also saying is that the representative of the Palestinian people, in the legal sense of the term, can only be designated by the Palestinian people on the day that there is finally a territory and a state."

Mr Cheysson said that Mr 'Arafat informed him of PLO political positions. The French minister added that he presented the Palestinian leader with "the principles that will guide France in the pursuit of peace in the Middle East."

Departure Statement

JN301846 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1745 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Text] French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson left Beirut for Damascus this evening.

In a predeparture statement at the airport, he expressed France's basic support for the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and for implementation of this right. He added: The French Government, both the previous and present governments, as well as all the European governments, have long recognized the representative status of the PLO as a representative of the Palestinian people and also the Palestinian struggle.

Claude Cheysson said that Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] presented the PLO's proposals and that he presented to Abu 'Ammar the principles which will be pursued by France in search of a peaceful solution in the Middle East.

ISRAELI FORCES REPORTED ALONG LEBANESE BORDER

NC301547 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in English 1445 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Text] Eyewitness reports from southern Lebanon affirm that the Israeli Army is concentrating its forces on the Israeli-Lebanese border. Long-range cannons are being installed north of the Israeli kibbutz, Metulla, the same area where 4 years ago the army was installed.

Reports also noted that electronic equipment, including fixed and mobile radar, has been observed in the area of [word indistinct]. Similar installations have been also noted in (Tallat an-Nabi Quwaydah), which faces the Beaufort Castle stronghold of the Lebanese and Palestinian joint forces. Elsewhere, cannon and tank reinforcements have been arriving for some time on the height overlooking 'Arqub, coinciding with the reinforcement of electronic detection systems. The inhabitants of the area have noticed a continual coming and going of (?superior) Israeli officers between Marj 'Uyun and Al-Khiyam in southern Lebanon and the kibbutz of Metulla.

GULF AFFAIRSBISHARAH VIEWS GULF FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE

GF301229 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0633 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Text] Riyadh, 30 Aug (GNA)--Abdallah Bisharah, Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC] secretary general, has affirmed that the GCC foreign ministers' conference that will open in At-Ta'if tomorrow will concentrate primarily on reviewing the region's political situation in the light of the current Arab and international situation. He also said the ministers will be made cognizant of the economic agreement reached by the council's six member countries.

In a statement to the Saudi newspaper 'UKAZ published today, Bisharah said that the approval of the bill in tomorrow's conference will change economic views. The agreement will bridge a great number of previous differences that will be replaced by a solid strategy. This will bring about positive results for the region's citizens. Such results will be of interest to persons in all fields.

The Gulf region is currently undergoing a stage of collective and integrated action. This will give impetus to the region's development and, consequently, will consolidate the bases that tie the Gulf countries together, the GCC secretary general added. He pointed out that the discussion of the points in the Middle East plan will be left to the discretion of the next Arab summit.

COUNCIL SECRETARY GENERAL HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

GF302000 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1805 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Text] At-Ta'if, 30 Aug (GNA)--'Abdallah Bisharah, the Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC] secretary general, has said that the council's first ministerial meeting, that will be held here tomorrow, will discuss the economic agreement project which the finance ministers of the council prepared last June.

He said the agreement is part of the economic working paper which the leaders of the council approved in their first summit in Abu Dhabi and which included many fields intended to bolster economic ties in the spheres of commerce, agriculture, energy, transport, personnel, communications, professional and technical training and financial and monetary affairs.

In a press conference held here this evening, he explained that the agreement consists of seven chapters. The first deals with commercial affairs; the second deals with individual liberty, freedom to move and to possess; the third deals with the industrial and energy sectors; the fourth deals with financial and monetary aspects; the fifth deals with transport and communications; the six deals with educational and technical training; and the seventh and last chapter deals with the regulations of the agreement clauses.

Mr Bisharah said the agreement includes--for the first time--points that must be discussed by the Ministerial Council in order to be handed over to the forthcoming summit in Riyadh. These points include the Gulf citizen's freedom to move where he wants and the coordination in the energy sector within the framework of marketing, production and prices, as well as the coordination in the monetary and technical spheres.

In his press conference Mr Bisharah said the foreign ministers will also discuss the political situation in the region from all angles, because the countries of the council are aware that there will be no economic development without political stability. He added that one of the most important features of the conference's agenda is the concentration on the political and economic sides in order to induce an healthy analysis in harmony with the interests of the region, its people and its security.

He said the council countries are avoiding any haste or carelessness in their work. "We are leading the calm path that is free of any slips. The council is leading a quiet plan characterized by healthy quietness," he added. He affirmed that the future joint Gulf action within the cooperation council will achieve great steps.

Bisharah declared: The decisions of the GCC countries are compatible with these countries' ability to coordinate among themselves. He said that there is cooperation and coordination among the area countries in security matters--cooperation and coordination that "will be strengthened by the GCC and its bodies in order to spare the area the conflicts among the superpowers."

'Abdallah Bisharah denied that the GCC has received requests either from Iraq or the YAR to join the council.

He asserted that the council's work is part of the Arab League's work. He declared: Our work is part of the Arab countries' progress and cooperation between the GCC and the Arab League in economic spheres is inevitable. He added: The GCC is the backbone of economic cooperation among Arab countries.

He said that he has received an invitation from Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi to visit Tunis to hold talks on laying down the basis for contacts and coordination between the GCC and the Arab League.

Bisharah stressed the need for the active presence of the GCC in international organizations and particularly the United Nations. He asserted that there will be no North-South dialogue without the GCC, thus underlining the economic and political importance of the GCC countries on the international level.

KUWAIT

MINISTER URGES SUPERPOWERS TO STAY AWAY FROM GULF

LD301430 Kuwait KUNA in English 1012 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Text] Riyadh, 30 Aug (KUNA)--The Kuwaiti minister of state for cabinet affairs, 'Abd al-Aziz Husayn Sunday urged the superpowers to refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of the Gulf region and to leave the question of the security of the region to its own states.

In an interview with the Saudi AR-RIYAD daily, Husayn denied reports that the six-state Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC] formed early this year was a military pact and said military cooperation was not one of the fundamental articles of the GCC.

The GCC, which was formed by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Bahrain and Oman to step up cooperation and coordination amongst them in the various fields of endeavour, "is concerned with security in the general form because cooperation calls for concern over the security of the member states," Husayn said.

The Kuwaiti minister urged the superpowers to leave the question of the security of the region to its own states "especially when the states of the region are keen on the continuity of oil flow from the region in the interests of its people and the world at large."

Husayn welcomed the emergency Arab summit which Lebanon called for provided "good preparatory measures are taken for it."

AMIR'S REPORTED PLANNED VISIT TO MOSCOW DENIED

GF291550 Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 28 Aug 81 p 1

[Excerpts] Official Kuwaiti sources have denied a report that Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah was to visit the Soviet Union in September. The sources informed AL-KHALIJ that Shaykh Jabir does not plan to visit the Soviet Union at present despite the increasing growth in Kuwaiti-Soviet relations.

Meanwhile, the sources confirmed that a Kuwaiti military delegation will go to Moscow in the next few days in order to sign the Soviet arms agreement reached by the Kuwaiti military delegation that visited Moscow in July.

OMANOFFICIAL REJECTS GULF COUNCIL POSITION ON DOGFIGHT

GF291257 Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 28 Aug 81 p 1

[Excerpt] Muscat--The Sultanate of Oman has rejected the Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC] stand in condemning the U.S. aggression against Libya as stated by the council's secretary, 'Abdallah Bisharah, earlier this week. In a press interview published in Muscat yesterday, Omani Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Yusuf al-'Alawi said: The council's secretary general did not consult with council members before issuing his statement. The council members did not authorize the secretary general to make political statements representing their views because these countries should express their own views.

UPPER VOLTAN FOREIGN MINISTER DEPARTS 29 AUG

GF291300 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1203 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] Felix Tientaraboum, the Upper Voltan minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, left Muscat today following an official visit to the Sultanate of Oman during which he delivered a written message to Sultan Qabus from the president of Upper Volta. He also held talks with Omani Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Yusif al-'Alawi 'Abdallah to discuss forms of cooperation between the two countries in all fields.

SAUDI ARABIADEFENSE MINISTER COMMENTS ON AWACS, F-15 DEALS

GF291952 Riyadh Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] Defense and Aviation Minister Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received U.S. ambassador to Saudi Arabia Richard William Murphy today. Relations between the two countries were discussed during the meeting.

Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz affirmed that Saudi Arabia alone determines its defensive needs and requirements and decides with free and independent will the kind and specifications of its weapons in accordance with its programs to modernize and develop its armed forces and train personnel for such weapons.

In a statement to SPA today commenting on what the Kuwaiti paper AL-QABAS published last week on AWACS and F-15 planes, he said: What has been said about political, technical or financial restrictions on the AWACS and F-15 transaction with the United States is indeed part of an international Zionist-Israeli campaign against Saudi Arabia's obtaining this advanced kind of defense means. He expressed his regret that some Arab information media have fallen under the influence and deception of this campaign.

ZAMBIAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES FOR TALKS 30 AUG

LD301530 Riyadh SPA in English 1219 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Text] At-Ta'if, 30 Aug (SPA)--Zambian President Dr Kenneth Kaunda arrived here today on a three-day official visit to the kingdom. The Zambian president was received at the At-Ta'if airport by His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz; Prince Abdullah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the second deputy premier and commander [word indistinct] guard; Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, defence and aviation minister; and a number of senior civil and military officials.

Official sources at the Zambian [words indistinct] today President Kenneth Kaunda will have [words indistinct] with His Majesty King Khalid on international issues of common concern. The sources added the talks will also cover Crown Prince Fahd's eight-point plan for settling the Mideast issue and the Zambian official stand on the issue.

The Zambian president's delegation also include the Zambian foreign and finance ministers.

PDRYLAW RATIFYING PDRY-LIBYA-ETHIOPIA TREATY ISSUED

EA292018 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Peoples Assembly and chairman of the Council of Ministers, today issued a law ratifying the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the PDRY, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and socialist Ethiopia. The first article of the law lays down the ratification of the treaty signed in Aden on (?17) August 1981. The articles of the law say that all officials within the scope of their competencies shall implement the provisions of this treaty and that the law shall become effective with effect from the date of its issuance and be published in the official gazette.

SOVIET DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES 29 AUG

EA292041 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] Marshal Kutakhov, comrade marshal of aviation, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy defense minister and commander of the Soviet Air Force; arrived in Aden this evening to take part in the ceremonies marking the 10th anniversary of the armed forces. Comrade Kutakhov told the ADEN NEWS AGENCY that he was happy to be participating in the celebrations of the armed forces in their [words indistinct]. He wished our armed forces further successes and victories in all fields in securing the homeland's independence. Comrade Kutakhov said that the links of friendship and cooperation between Democratic Yemen and the USSR would continue to grow and develop.

He was met at the airport by Brother 'Ali Abdullah Alaywah, first deputy defense minister and chief of the General Staff, and a number of senior officers of the armed forces.

PRESIDENT AS-SADAT SATISFIED WITH ALEXANDRIA TALKS

NC281230 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1212 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Alexandria, 28 Aug (MENA)--President Anwar as-Sadat has stated that he was fully satisfied with the results of the discussions he held with Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin in Alexandria. In a statement he made to reporters and correspondents after performing Friday prayers today, the president said that it was agreed during the Alexandria discussions to resume the discussions on the second part of the Camp David agreement. This gives a new momentum to the peace process. The following is the text of President as-Sadat's statements to the reporters:

Question: There are strong rumors in Egypt and the United States that you will adopt severe measures against the extremist religious groups which oppose the Camp David agreement.

Answer: No comment.

Question: Is Your Excellency satisfied with the results of the Alexandria discussions?

Answer: Yes, I am very satisfied.

Question: Why are you satisfied?

Answer: We have agreed to resume the discussions on the second part of the Camp David agreement. This means that we have given a new momentum to the peace process.

MAY OUTLINES AS-SADAT-BEGIN DISAGREEMENTS

NC302302 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2240 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Text] Cairo, 30 Aug (MENA)--The newspaper MAY reports in its Monday issue that during the Alexandria talks President Anwar as-Sadat raised with Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin the subject of Israel's strike on the Iraqi nuclear reactor and that As-Sadat criticized this action. After Begin gave explanations of this operation President as-Sadat said that he does not approve of it, because this action affects the stability in the Middle East and contradicts the efforts to establish peace.

The paper says that it was noticed that when President as-Sadat and Begin were asked at the press conference about the raid on the Iraqi reactor they answered: No comment. But they did say that the subject of the raid on the reactor was discussed in their talks and it was one of the main subjects of disagreement in which President as-Sadat registered his complete objection to any hostile action.

The paper also says that Begin tried to explain the reasons which prompted him to carry out the raid on Lebanon and the Palestinian camps. He said that the rockets which the resistance men fire from moving jeeps terrorize the residents of Israeli villages in the north. President as-Sadat said that if Israel stops its operations against the Palestinians, the Palestinians will stop the use of force on their part. The president said: For this reason I welcomed the cease-fire between Israel and the Palestinians.

Begin replied: Between Israel and Lebanon, Mr President.

The president said: Let us look at this subject on the basis that each of us has his own view.

The same thing happened when they discussed the Palestinian role in the peace process. The president said: I still maintain my position regarding the importance of the Palestinian role.

'ALI COMMENTS ON AUTONOMY TALKS, SINAI PLANS

NC291553 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has stated that today he briefed the U.S. ambassador in Cairo on the results of President Anwar as-Sadat's talks with Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin. He said that since the United States is a full partner it will participate in the forthcoming autonomy talks, which will be held on 23 September in Cairo. He said that the U.S. circles have welcomed the resumption of the talks.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that the Arab Republic of Egypt has no objection should the parties agree to hold the talks in a venue other than Cairo. He added that he had held a meeting with the Egyptian side in the committee for normalization [of relations between Egypt and Israel] and the committee [concerned with] withdrawal [of the Israeli forces from Sinai] to draw up the measures that should be implemented to give momentum to and implement the normalization process and the withdrawal procedures.

He said that the committees concerned with normalization will meet next month. Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Tahir Shash has been appointed head of the Egyptian delegation in the committees concerned with normalization and withdrawal to supervise the taking over of the installations, airports and towns in the remaining part of Sinai. His excellency added that Egypt has delineated the area in which the multinational forces will be stationed in Sinai--the area of Sharm ash-Shaykh--and that President Anwar as-Sadat has approved of the area in which the multinational forces will be present.

GHALI REVIEWS AUTONOMY TALKS, SINAI PROCEDURES

NC290920 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0808 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] Cairo, 29 Aug (MENA)--It has been decided to form the Egyptian delegation to the autonomy talks. The delegation will be headed by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, who will be assisted by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali. Israeli Interior Minister Yosef Burg will head his country's delegation to these negotiations. He will be assisted by Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon.

AL-AHRAM, which publishes this report today, says that the Egyptian Foreign Ministry has started to prepare comprehensive studies as a prelude to the resumption of the autonomy talks on 23 and 24 September in Cairo.

In a statement published today in AL-AHRAM, Dr Butrus Ghali says that Egypt has high hopes that the confidence-building measures that will be implemented in the West Bank and Gaza by General Sharon will lead to a change in the political atmosphere and give the autonomy talks more importance while giving confidence to all parties.

Dr Butrus Ghali says that during the Alexandria talks agreement was reached on the timetable and dates of the final Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai, as well as the dates and places of the meetings of the various committees that will deal with the withdrawal, the measures for handing over and receiving the establishments and institutions and the organization of military, administrative and civilian affairs.

It was also finally decided that the Foreign Ministries of Egypt and Israel will assume supervision over all civilian matters related to the withdrawal and that the joint military committee composed of Egyptian and Israeli military personnel will supervise military-related matters.

It was also decided that an Egyptian Foreign Ministry under secretary will participate in and supervise the organization of the work of all the subcommittees dealing with the withdrawal. The Israeli foreign minister will assume the same tasks dealing with the Israeli side. On the other hand, the under secretary of each Foreign Ministry will be responsible for all the details and matters related to each side's civilian affairs.

COMMENTARY ON BEGIN POSITION ON PALESTINE ISSUE

NC291530 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 29 Aug 81

['Abd al-'Azim Hammad commentary: "The Problem of Palestinian Representation in the Peace Talks"]

[Text] At the joint press conference he held [with President as-Sadat] in Alexandria following the conclusion of his talks with President Anwar as-Sadat, Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin strongly objected to PLO's participation in the talks for a peaceful settlement in the Middle East. However, the Israeli prime minister could not completely disregard the Palestinian people's right to participate at a certain stage of a comprehensive settlement. He said that the representatives of the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza are invited to participate following the establishment of autonomy but within an Egyptian or a Jordanian delegation. Mr Begin justified his objection to the PLO's participation by saying that the objective of the PLO is to destroy Israel as an independent state and that it is adopting the methods of armed violence to achieve this objective.

We, for our part, believe that in as far as the Palestinian problem is concerned, the fundamental issue is the need to settle this problem peacefully in a way that would guarantee for the Palestinian people their legitimate national rights. This can be translated into practice by recognizing the Palestinian people's right to determine their own fate and to choose their political future. Naturally, with the recognition of Israel's right to independent existence, the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip would become the region in which the Palestinian people would enjoy the legitimate national rights about which we are talking.

This means that the basic principle on which all the parties wishing to settle the Palestinian problem should agree is the ending of the Israeli military occupation of the West Bank and Gaza. When this occupation ends and a national Palestinian authority is established in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, the question of representation of the Palestinian people would become a secondary issue. Whether the Palestinian representatives come from the occupied territories or elsewhere, all of them, in the final analysis, are Palestinians, especially when we realize that there is no disagreement between the Palestinians inside the country and the Palestinians outside the country on the national rights of the Palestinian people.

Whatever the case may be, Israel should respect the West Bank and Gaza inhabitants' choice of their own representatives. If the Israeli prime minister's refusal to negotiate with the PLO is due solely to the fact that the PLO seeks to destroy Israel through violence, he personally can prompt the Palestinians to repudiate violence and to recognize Israel's right to exist by declaring Israel's readiness to coexist peacefully with an independent, neutral Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza area. In such an event, the PLO would have no justification to call for the destruction of Israel in its charter, because this stipulation has been the result of the denial of the Palestinian people's national rights.

If all this is done, President as-Sadat's proposal for a mutual recognition between the Palestinians and Israel would be achieved. However, this is what the Israeli prime minister continues to reject and what is still the subject on which Egypt and Israel differ, as President as-Sadat announced at the joint press conference.

In any case, Egypt has kept the door open to the participation of representatives of the Palestinian people from the occupied territories so that the peace process would not be contingent upon the solution of the problem of Palestinian representation. This means that the basic aim to which we must proceed without deviation onto side roads is the settlement of the Palestinian problem on the grounds that it is a problem of a people who are seeking to regain their national rights and on the grounds that it is the crux of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

AD-DIN ADDRESSES COMMITTEE ON LEBANON, LIBYA

NC301639 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1540 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Text] Cairo, 30 Aug (MENA)--Deputy Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din today attended part of the meetings of the Cairo committees of the National Democratic Party's [NDP] national congress, which are being held at the Cairo NDP Secretariat headquarters. Dr Muhyi ad-Din met with the Political Affairs Committee, which is chaired by Muhammad Rashwan, the party secretary general in Cairo.

The deputy prime minister spoke to the committee about the situation in Lebanon, the Libyan-Soviet designs in the area and Arab solidarity. He said that the situation in Lebanon deserves consideration because it reflects the Arab situation as a whole. He said that Lebanon is currently being torn apart. It is impossible to specify the number of warring parties. Every party now imposes its domination over a specific area, creating a covert partition.

Dr Muhyi ad-Din added that the Lebanese Army cannot control all these warring parties. What makes the situation more critical is the Syrian intervention in Lebanon, which has made the solution of the Lebanese crisis extremely difficult, since there are about 30,000 Syrian soldiers in the country. Dr Muhyi ad-Din affirmed that the Lebanese crisis will not be solved unless the Syrian forces withdraw from Lebanon, and that the Lebanese problem cannot be solved completely unless the Middle East problem is solved.

Dr Muhyi ad-Din emphasized that a solution to the Lebanese problem is ultimately linked with a complete international intervention to solve the problem through the Lebanese themselves in a way that would safeguard Lebanon's freedom and its territorial integrity. This, he said, is linked with a settlement of the Middle East issue.

The deputy prime minister said that Hafiz al-Asad interfered in Lebanon in an attempt to divert the attention of the Syrian people from the problems and massacres they are suffering.

The deputy prime minister then spoke about the role and plan of Libyan Colonel al-Qadhdhafi in the Arab region. He said that the recent agreement and cooperation treaty which Libya, Aden and Ethiopia ratified serve the Soviet influence and plans and that this triangle--Libya, Aden and Ethiopia--is an attempt to set up an infertile crescent that would surround the region and impose itself in the form of a treaty with the help of the Russians. He added that Al-Qadhdhafi's plans have expanded to include the Arab Maghreb. A short while after seeking rapprochement with Egypt and the restoration of relations with it, King Hassan II of Morocco signed an agreement with Libya, the results of which emerged at the African summit conference in Nairobi where he agreed to a referendum in the Western desert. Muhyi ad-Din emphasized that this referendum will not take place because its only purpose was to achieve a Libyan-Moroccan rapprochement.

Dr Muhyi ad-Din said that Al-Qadhdhafi's perpetual design also is to topple the Sudanese regime of President Ja'far Numayri. He affirmed that the Libyan regime is weak and is based on plots.

It carries out the Soviet plans and objectives. The Libyan plans make Libya part of Eastern Europe and the Warsaw Pact. Dr Muhyi ad-Din affirmed that Egypt is alert to all these plans and is following the situation closely.

The deputy prime minister then spoke about the issue of Arab solidarity. He wondered: With whom should the issue of Arab solidarity be raised? Should it be raised with Syria or with Libya? He said: We are Arabs, and the people of Egypt are Arab people. There is integration and solidarity between Egypt and Sudan. The mere raising of the issue of Arab solidarity and ideological dialogue is unacceptable because of the nonexistence of a framework for such solidarity.

ROMANIAN DEPUTY OIL MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

NC291256 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1223 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Cairo, 29 Aug (MENA)--Romanian Deputy Petroleum Minister Ion Popescu and an accompanying delegation arrived in Cairo this afternoon for a 1-week visit to Egypt. During the visit Popescu will hold discussions with Deputy Prime Minister and Petroleum Minister Engineer Ahmad 'Izz ad-Din Hilal and senior officials in the petroleum sector on bolstering cooperation between Egypt and Romania in the field of petroleum and mineral resources.

PAPER REPORTS LIBYA PLANNING SUDAN INVASION

NC290837 Cairo MENA in English 0820 GMT 29 Aug 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Cairo, 29 Aug (MENA)--AKHBAR AL-YAWM gives top front-page coverage to a report from its correspondent in New York indicating that informed American sources expect fresh trouble to be created by Libyan Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and his Soviet friends in Sudan. Al-Qadhdhafi is preparing to invade Sudan, reads the paper's banner.

The report states that intelligence reports say Al-Qadhdhafi and Moscow are preparing for a fresh conspiracy for the invasion of Sudan and that huge forces have been massed in Chad close to the Sudan border, equipped with Soviet-built tanks, aircraft and missiles. A state of alert has been declared among Al-Qadhdhafi's forces and in the Soviet fleet in the Red Sea close to the Ethiopian coast and in the Arabian Sea close to the Aden coast, the paper added.

The paper's correspondent says news reports indicate that the Libyan forces massed along the Chad-Sudan border consist of three divisions. The first is made up of parachute forces and commandoes supported by T-55 and T-62 tanks. The second division consists of infantry troops, armour and artillery and the third division is made up of tanks. These are supported by squadrons of MiG-23 and Mirage F-1 fighters and TU-22 bomber aircraft.

BRIEFS

FRG NUCLEAR COOPERATION AGREEMENT--Cairo, 29 Aug (MENA)--A West German delegation arrived here today to initial a nuclear cooperation agreement between the two countries. During its four-day visit the delegation will have talks with officials at the Ministry of Power and Energy on technical cooperation between the two countries in the fields of using nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. The delegation will also discuss providing Egypt with nuclear reactors for generating power, within the Egyptian national programme which provides for the establishment of eight nuclear stations for generating electricity till the year 2000. The delegation, headed by the director of foreign relations at the Ministry of Scientific Research, comprises experts from the Nuclear Energy Authority and the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Economy. [Text] [Cairo MENA in English 1910 GMT 29 Aug 81 NC]

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 28-30 AUG

Communique No 443

JN281734 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Communique No 443 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 28 August 1981]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant armed forces continued their activities in the operational sectors. The results for last night and today are as follows:

I. Known enemy losses:

- A. An enemy troop concentration was sighted opposite our forward position in the Iranian zone across from Panjwin. Our units pounded the concentration, forcing it to retreat after sustaining 18 killed.
- B. One of our forward units pounded an enemy troop concentration opposite our positions in the Mehran area, killing 19.
- C. Five killed and two tanks and five stockpiles of hardware destroyed in the Shush area.
- D. Six killed in the Gilan-e Gharb area.
- E. Five killed and two stockpiles of hardware destroyed in the Abadan area.
- F. Four killed and one tank destroyed in the Mimak area opposite our positions in Sayf Sa'd.
- G. Four killed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab area.
- H. Three killed in the Sumar area.
- I. One killed and one personnel carrier with its occupants, two stockpiles of hardware and two observation posts destroyed in the Dezful area.
- J. Two killed in the Ahvaz area.
- K. One killed in the Nowsud area.
- L. One tank and one personnel carrier destroyed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] area.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 68 killed and 4 tanks, 2 personnel carriers, 9 stockpiles of hardware and 2 observation posts destroyed.

II. Our losses:

- A. In personnel: Six martyrs in all sectors.
- B. In equipment: One tank, one personnel carrier, two vehicles, one mortar and one rocket launcher damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 28 Aug 81

Communique No 444

JN291722 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Communique No 444 issued by Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 29 August 1981]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The results of our armed forces' activities in the operational sectors last night and today were as follows:

I. Known enemy losses:

- A. Six killed and two infantry positions and two stockpiles of hardware destroyed in the Abadan region.
- B. Six killed and two vehicles destroyed in the Gilan-e Gharb region.

- C. Five killed and three vehicles destroyed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region.
- D. Three killed and one tank and one observation post destroyed in the Dezful region.
- E. Three killed and four observation posts destroyed in the Sumar region.
- F. One excavator and one stockpile of hardware destroyed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region.
- G. One excavator destroyed in the Iranian region opposite Panjwin.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 23 killed and 2 infantry positions, 1 tank, 5 vehicles, 2 excavators, 3 stockpiles of hardware and 5 observation posts destroyed.

II. Our losses:

- A. In personnel: Seven martyrs in all sectors.
- B. In equipment: Five vehicles damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 29 August 1981

Communique No 445

JN301730 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Communique No 445 issued by Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 30 August 1981]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant armed forces continued their activities in the operational sectors last night and today with the following results:

I. Known enemy losses:

- A. Enemy concentrations were sighted opposite one of our units in the Dezful area. Our unit pounded them, killing 16 and destroying 2 tanks, 1 stockpile of hardware and 1 observation post.
- B. Our forward units pounded enemy troop concentrations opposite their positions in the Sumar area, forcing them to retreat after sustaining 14 dead.
- C. Twelve killed and one infantry position, one vehicle, one gun and one stockpile of hardware destroyed in the Abadan area.
- D. Three killed and one vehicle destroyed in the Ahvaz area.
- E. One killed and one infantry position destroyed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab area.
- F. One killed and two personnel carriers, one vehicle and one observation post destroyed in the Shush area.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 47 killed and 2 infantry positions, 2 tanks, 2 personnel carriers, 3 vehicles, 1 gun, 2 stockpiles of hardware and 2 observation posts destroyed.

II. It has been ascertained that the enemy's losses in the Iranian zone opposite Panjwin on 20-25 August 1981 were 17 killed and 2 excavators and 1 vehicle destroyed.

III. Our losses:

- A. In personnel: Four martyrs in all sectors.
- B. In equipment: One vehicle and two mortars damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 30 August 1981

REPORTAGE ON CLAUDE CHEYSSON VISIT 28-29 AUG

Arrival Statement

JN282052 Amman Domestic Television Service in English 2000 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] French Minister of External Affairs Monsieur Claude Cheysson arrived in Amman this evening for a 2-day visit to Jordan, during which he will hold talks with His Royal Highness Prince Hasan, the regent. He will also have talks with Prime Minister Mr Mudar Badran and Foreign Minister Mr Marwan al-Qasim.

Monsieur Cheysson was received at the airport by Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim, who returned to Amman his evening after taking part in his majesty's talks with French officials in Paris. Also present at the airport to welcome Monsieur Cheysson were the French ambassador in Amman and a number of Jordanian officials.

Upon arrival at the airport, Monsieur Cheysson told Jordan television that the Camp David accord failed to address the right of the Palestinians to a state.

[Begin videotape] [Question] Your current visit to the region, is it part of the fact-finding mission on the French part or is it a part of a European factfinding mission?

[Answer] It is a part of French factfinding mission. There has been a complete change in the majority in France. As you know we have a landslide, and those we represent are those who were in a position before that had been left aside. And since on behalf of France, run by this new administration, that I have entered to this factfinding mission. [sentence as heard]

[Question] The Camp David accord, mister, has been...[changes sentence] Your president has said that he is pro the Camp David accords although the Camp David accords do not give the Palestinians the right for a state. How do you explain that?

[Answer] The only objective is a global settlement. The most difficult problem, the most important, is the future of the Palestinian people, how they will achieve what every people wants to achieve: build a state. The Camp David accords have not addressed that problem. And therefore, they fall short, very far short, of the global settlement. Still, we think that they have made some progress. There we do not agree with some of our Arab friends. We have never said that the Camp David accords would mean the global settlement as they have not addressed the main problem, which again is what will happen with the Palestinian people, how would they be given their future.

[Interviewer] Thank you very much. [end videotape]

Further Comments

NC291134 Paris AFP in English 1111 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] Amman, 29 Aug (AFP) The Camp David accords have brought some progress in the Middle East but cannot be considered a global settlement, as all peoples have a right to a state, according to visiting French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson.

Mr Cheysson, who arrived last night on the first stage of a Middle East tour aimed at explaining French policy in the area, said France believed the Camp David accords "have made some progress possible, and in this we are not in agreement with some of our Arab friends."

But, he stressed, "all peoples have a right to a state," and since the Camp David accords did not touch on this issue, they were "very far from constituting a global settlement." People the world over had the right to enjoy self-determination, he said.

At a dinner last night, Jordanian Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim asked Mr Cheysson for "assurances that French policy in the Middle East has not changed."

The French minister noted that a global settlement would take time, but if partial progress could be achieved, [words indistinct] would be forthcoming.

Mr Cheysson denounced acquisition of territory by force, and he called for security for "all states in existence when a global settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict has been achieved." The French minister is scheduled to visit Beirut and Damascus after his stay in Amman. (In Beirut, the pro-Syrian Lebanese daily ASH-SHARQ today expressed fears that the United States hoped to make France its Trojan horse in the Middle East. In a commentary [words indistinct] the Cheysson visit, the newspaper said: "There is nothing wrong with the French initiative as such. What worries us is the possibility that this initiative might serve the Camp David process and that the solution chosen for Lebanon might bring Lebanon into this process." The independent daily AL-ANWAR, meanwhile, said that the French position was "getting closer" to that of the United States. In order to break away from the Camp David process, France would intervene [words indistinct].

Received by Badran

JN291250 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] Prime Minister Mudar Badran has stated that Jordan believes in the need to pursue a dialogue with Europe and that the European stand is one of the best means for guiding the U.S. stand toward a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East issue.

During his meeting at noon today with Claude Cheysson, French minister of external relations, Prime Minister Badran stressed that Europe is still capable of carrying out positive action concerning the Middle East issue. He said that the Camp David accords would not lead to the just peace for which the Arabs are aspiring.

Prime Minister Badran stated that Jordan's stand stems from two basic principles: The first based on Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and the return of Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty and the second on the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to establish a state on their own national soil. Prime Minister Badran referred to the principles of freedom and justice which the French revolution had championed. He said: Jordan believes that France's policy stems from these principles.

Earlier during the meeting, Cheysson had stressed that his country remains committed to the Venice statement because it is committed to the principle of justice for all peoples and he added that France is determined to contribute to the peace efforts in the Middle East.

Cheysson added that every people has the right to determine its own fate, including the Palestinian people.

During the meeting, which was attended by Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim and the French ambassador in Amman, a review of bilateral relations and the current situation in the region was also made.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF CLAUDE CHEYSSON 29-30 AUG

Arrival Statement

NC291814 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Excerpts] French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson arrived in Beirut at 1815 today from Amman on a 24-hour official visit to Lebanon. He was welcomed at the airport by Minister Michel al-Murr, representing the government. He was also met by the French ambassador in Beirut, the embassy's senior staff and representatives of the Lebanese Foreign Ministry. Cheysson, Minister al-Murr and Ambassador Delamare proceeded to the Republican Palace, where he began his talks about 30 minutes ago.

Welcoming with pleasure and happiness the French external relations minister in Lebanon, Minister al-Murr said the visit has a special significance in our view, because it represents an importance which France accords to Lebanon's destiny in view of the history linking the two countries. He finally wished the French minister success in his mission for which he came to Beirut.

The French minister says that he apologizes for not being able to speak in Arabic. He says that when he became a foreign minister his first meeting was with the Lebanese foreign minister in Paris. He expressed happiness for his first visit to Lebanon after Jordan, not only because of the deep relations between Lebanon and France, but also because of the existence of many relations between the Lebanese and the French peoples, adding that the French people feel the pain which the Lebanese were suffering and France is very concerned and also feels with concern the threats against Lebanon, its integrity, sovereignty and authority. He said: I did not come here to speak but to listen, and I have the honor to meet with the president. He promised the reporters that he will meet them at a press conference tomorrow in Beirut airport.

Meets Al-Wazzan

NC301406 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Excerpts] At 1000 today French External Relations Minister Cheysson arrived at Government House accompanied by French Ambassador Delamare. They were received at the entrance by 'Abd ar-Rahman ash-Shaykhah, director general of protocol and public relations at the Prime Ministry, and a gendarmerie band saluted him. Afterward, Prime Minister al-Wazzan received Cheysson, the French ambassador and Ash-Shaykhah.

Upon his departure from Government House, Cheysson said that he was carrying a message from French President Mitterrand to President Sarkis on the Lebanese people and their suffering, which has gone beyond all tolerable limits. This must be conveyed to the international community, the countries of the area, the United States, the United Nations and all international forums.

Cheysson added: We are very happy that you consider us friends. This makes us speak clearly and frankly. I am carrying a message because there are great principles that cannot be ignored and that we cannot ignore regarding Lebanon. We cannot ignore these principles regarding the occupied territory because of our position in the world. Among these principles is respect for countries and for the Lebanese Government. Asked about the results of the talks with Prime Minister al-Wazzan, Cheysson answered: You must ask the prime minister, because I have not ended my meetings. I have an appointment with you at the press conference. Prime Minister al-Wazzan then made the following statement to our reporter 'Isam 'Abdallah:

[Begin recording] The French minister is on an official visit to Lebanon. Upon his arrival, he said that he had come to listen to our views. During our meeting, not only did he hear our views but we also heard his.

It is not important to make our views heard, because we have conveyed our views for years to everyone, to brothers as well as friends. In our current moves in the Arab arena, we are seeking an Arab summit to make the top leaders hear what must be heard, particularly the dangers surrounding our homeland. We are also seeking that our friends and countries of the world hear our views, so that the international community will realize its responsibility toward Lebanon and the area at this grave stage.

This meeting was an occasion for me to expound on the Lebanese tragedy and its cause, namely, the Israeli entity that was planted in our Arab land. The harm being done us is coming from this Israeli entity. It is also affecting others and may effect still others in a much stronger way if this entity persists in its aggressive behavior, occupation of Arab territory, displacement of the Palestinian people and failure to recognize their legitimate rights.

We also discussed bilateral relations and the cooperation needed at this stage in every field. I told the French guest that I was pleased with what he said. I am contented with what he said if it is associated with the correct actions. Our grand guest summed up his views by saying that the French Government adheres to principles. If they really adhere to principles, we will ask no more. We adhere to the principles of right, justice and the United Nations, which is now debating our complaints and other aspects of our question, both in Lebanon and in the area. If stands are based on principles and values, we will be reassured that the French stand will be beneficial and support us.

I do not want to talk a great deal because I know that our guest will make statements at a press conference this afternoon. He will elaborate on his views. You will not benefit from my talk on our question because you know it was well as I do. What is important is to hear what our guest is going to say, and it is important that public opinion hear the true views of the guest and his country's readiness to take action in all that is required at this stage regarding the Palestinian issue, which is the crux of the Middle East problem and even of our Lebanese ordeal and crisis.

[Question] Cheysson said in previous statements in Paris that the Lebanese Government must propose an initiative or the like. Did you propose anything?

[Answer] If what is meant is an initiative to resolve the Lebanese crisis, we have only the Arab option. We have chosen this option, adhered to it and will not deviate from it. If, however, what is meant is an initiative to resolve the Palestinian and Middle East questions, we need not make any initiative because this is the responsibility of the international community, particularly because there are many complaints against Israel, UN resolutions that Israel has refused to implement and condemnations that it has not bothered with because it feels that since it is enjoying U.S. support, it can do without satisfaction from the entire international community. Thus, we emphasize the U.S. responsibility to put an end to Israel's actions and aggression. [end recording]

Meeting with 'Arafat

NC301812 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Excerpts] French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson has concluded his official visit to Lebanon and left Beirut airport at 1730 [1530 GMT] today for Damascus. Before his departure, Cheysson held a press conference.

Regarding his meeting with Yasir 'Arafat, Cheysson said that the meeting took place not in the PLO's capacity as the sole representative of the Palestinian people, but as one of the principal representatives. The Palestinian people will choose the body which will represent them when they have a state.

EXPLOSION REPORTED IN BUILDING IN WEST BEIRUT

NC290716 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] A security source reported a short while ago that an explosion occurred on the fourth floor of the Tawfiq Abu 'Assaf building in Al-Hamra' at 0802 today. One person was killed and two others were wounded. The explosion caused material damage to the building and smashed the windowpanes of the nearby buildings. Several cars were also damaged.

AFP Report on Blast

NC290805 Paris AFP in English 0755 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] Beirut, 29 Aug [AFP]--One person was killed and two others injured today when a bomb blast ripped into the premises of Iranian television and radio in a large west Beirut building, Lebanese radio reported.

The building also houses the Turkish Consulate, as well as a bank and several offices. First reports had suggested the explosion was aimed at the Turkish "Embassy."

According to Iranian radio and television director Mohammad Muhtadi, a 20-kilogram (44-lb) charge had been left outside the fourth floor door of the offices.

Mr Muhtadi accused "adversaries of the Iranian Islamic revolution" of responsibility for the blast. The blast, in Al-Hamra' street in a busy west Beirut district, caused heavy damage, early reports said. Windows of nearby buildings were blown out and several cars damaged.

CHEYSSON ARRIVES IN DAMASCUS, MAKES STATEMENT

JN301949 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Text] Claude Cheysson, France's external relations minister, arrived in Damascus at 1830 today heading a delegation on a 2-day visit to Syria. He was received at Damascus International Airport by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Nasir Qaddur, assistant foreign minister; the chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry; head of the Foreign Ministry Information Department; and the French ambassador and the embassy staff.

In a statement to the press, Cheysson said: We are concerned about the current Middle East tension and the Middle East situation. We know that Syria plays a basic role therein and we are interested in consulting with Syria and in learning the views of Syrian officials.

The French minister went on: I thank President Hafiz al-Asad for granting me the opportunity to meet with him tomorrow. He added: I am happy to find myself in Damascus, a place which I have often visited. As a French official, I am happy to visit Damascus and to meet with Syrian officials.

Concluding his statement, Cheysson said: In France there is a Socialist leadership, which is the main factor enabling France to understand world problems.

AL-ASAD RECEIVES AFGHAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD301640 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Text] Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad received DRA [Democratic Republic of Afghanistan] Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost on 28 August and conferred with him in a friendly, warm atmosphere. They discussed mutual relations, important issues concerning the Middle East and the international situation in general.

At the meeting Shah Mohammad Dost conveyed a message from Babrak Karmal to the Syrian president outlining the proposals of the DRA Government concerning a political solution to the situation around Afghanistan and expressing support for the struggles of the people of Syria against the aggression and intrigues of imperialism.

According to another report, Shah Mohammad Dost held talks yesterday with the Syrian deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, about mutual relations and the situation in the Middle East.

Shah Mohammad Dost and his entourage arrived in Syria from Moscow on 28 August. He was welcomed at Damascus airport by the Syrian minister of state for foreign affairs; head of Asian Affairs at the Syrian Foreign Ministry; ambassadors of socialist countries in Syria; the PDRY ambassador; and chief of the PLO office in Syria.

According to another report, Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost met last night in Beirut with PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat and conveyed to him a message from Karmal expressing the resolute support of the DRA people with the heroic struggles of the people of Palestine against imperialist and Zionist aggression.

'TERRORISTS' HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR VIENNA ATTACK

Shamir on Cabinet Reaction

TA301950 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Text] The Cabinet today paid tribute to the memory of the victims of the attack on the synagogue in Vienna, expressed its condolences to the bereaved families and wished speedy recovery to the injured. Our political correspondent Elimelekh Ram today listened to the Cabinet's reaction as voiced by the Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir.

[Begin videotape] [Shamir] The responsibility rests with the terrorist organizations. We do not distinguish between the various groups. Indeed, the terrorist organizations include various groups. However, they all are united in their goal and the way to reach it, namely their goal is murdering the Israeli people and destroying the State of Israel and the way to achieve it is through the murder of Jews, wherever they may be.

[Ram] This time, in fact, Austrian citizens were affected. What is the conclusion of the Israeli Government? What do you think Israel's reaction should be?

[Shamir] First of all, Jews were hurt. Let me tell the members of the Jewish community of Vienna that we share their sadness and grief from the bottom of our hearts. The State of Israel is the state of the Jews. An attack on the members of the Jewish community of Vienna is tantamount to an attack on the State of Israel and the Israeli people.

[Ram] Is it a coincidence that this attack took place in Austria?

[Shamir] We have said this. There are two aspects: first of all, in the last few years, several European countries--including Austria, and perhaps Austria more than anyone else--have been telling us that the terrorist organizations have softened, have become more moderate--this is the first aspect. Secondly, we warned the Austrian Government about the lethal consequences which may occur from its conciliatory attitude toward the members of these organizations. Liaison agents have been caught and there have been similar cases. [sentence as heard] There is no doubt that this conciliatory and sympathetic attitude on the part of the Austrian authorities encourages them to carry out this sort of operations precisely in Austria. [end videotape]

Ehrlich Comment

TA301251 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Simha Ehrlich says yesterday's attack on the Vienna synagogue was a violation of the arrangement reached last month between Israel and the terrorists in southern Lebanon. Ehrlich said any act of murder violated the truce, especially when innocent people were attacked. He said the PLO was responsible for the attack even if the particular terrorists involved acted under a different name. He said Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky should draw the appropriate conclusion. In the attack 2 people were killed and 19 others wounded after attending a Bar Mitzva ceremony.

Kreisky Statement Rejected

TA310639 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Yesterday Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky denied Israeli charges that his policy toward the PLO had provoked the attack. He said that Israeli policy was to blame for what he called Palestinian excesses. This was rejected late last night by the director general of Israel's Foreign Ministry, David Kimche, in an interview with our political affairs reporter Alan Ben 'Ami.

[Begin recording] [Kimche] I think Chancellor Kreisky may have forgotten the fact that it was Palestinian excesses that brought about the death of two Austrian citizens. It certainly wasn't us who did it; it was the Palestinians who did it. Unfortunately, the policy of Chancellor Kreisky and the Austrian Government has been to give support to these terrorists, and naturally we deplore this. But I can say that they are responsible for this despicable act of attacking a synagogue. The responsibility for what happened in Vienna lies fairly and squarely on the shoulders of the PLO itself, on 'Arafat and all those who have been protecting this policy of the destruction of the State of Israel.

[Question] Israel has claimed that the PLO is behind the attack, but there are reports in fact that it was members of a dissident group, led by Abu Nidal, who carried out this attack.

[Answer] Look, I think we have to make plain one thing: We don't differentiate between the different groups that make up the Palestinian terrorist organizations. As far as we are concerned, they are all PLO, they all are extreme, they all want the destruction of the State of Israel--and they have all said that time and time again. They all adhere to the Palestinian covenant which calls for the destruction of the State of Israel; and therefore we see no difference and we don't differentiate between so-called moderates who aren't moderate at all, and extremists who certainly are extremists. They are all extremists as far as we are concerned, and the Fatah is as bad as Abu Nidal, and Abu Nidal is as bad as George Habash, etc.

[Question] And what about the meeting between the French foreign minister and Yasir 'Arafat? The Foreign Ministry has issued a denunciation of this meeting--are you planning any other steps at all? Tomorrow our ambassador in Paris meets with President Mitterrand.

[Answer] Well, as you said we have made a very strong statement deploring this meeting. We think it is extremely cynical for a foreign minister of an enlightened state like France to have such a meeting the day after Palestinian gunmen shot down two people in a synagogue in Vienna. We think that this can only lead to a further encouragement--indirectly, of course, but a further encouragement--of the violent methods of the PLO. Whether we shall take further steps or not, whether our ambassador will raise it in his talk tomorrow with President Mitterrand is of course something we shall have to study.

[Question] And what about the invitation to the French foreign minister to come and visit Israel? Is there any possibility that the invitation may be rescinded now because of his meeting with Yasir 'Arafat?

[Answer] We haven't yet discussed such a possibility in the Foreign Ministry. We haven't yet decided if and what steps we should take regarding this meeting with Yasir 'Arafat, so it's too early for me to reply to that question. [end recording]

FOREIGN MINISTRY CENSURES CHEYSSON-'ARAFAT MEETING

TA301923 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Text] The Foreign Ministry spokesman in Jerusalem said this evening that the report on the meeting between France's foreign minister with terrorist leader Yasir 'Arafat had been received in Israel with feelings of concern and disappointment. This meeting, one day after the murderous attack in Vienna is likely to encourage violent extremism and it constitutes a blow to the prospects of peace in the region, the Foreign Ministry spokesman in Jerusalem said.

BEGIN TO REST AT HOME BECAUSE OF LEG PAINS

TA311007 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] The prime minister's doctors have advised him to rest at home for a few days due to pain he experienced in his left knee. Menahem Begin will therefore remain in his residence for the next few days and will not take part in today's Cabinet session, which will make a decision regarding the education budget and the opening of the school year. The cabinet is to meet around noon because the finance and education ministers failed to reach agreement on this issue.

WEEKLY CABINET SESSION PROCEEDINGS REPORTED

TA301609 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1345 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Text] GPO, Jerusalem, 30 Aug--Today's weekly Cabinet session decided on the following:

1. The Cabinet approved the trip to the United States of the prime minister, accompanied by the foreign minister, the defense minister and the interior minister, for talks with President Reagan and his advisers.

The deputy prime minister and the prime minister's permanent stand-in, Minister Simha Ehrlich, will be replacing the prime minister and the defense minister. The justice minister will be replacing the foreign minister. The education and culture minister will be replacing the interior minister and minister for religious affairs.

2. The prime minister and Ministers Yitzhaq Shamir, Ari'el Sharon and Yosef Burg briefed the Cabinet about their talks in Egypt. The discussion on the two aforementioned subjects was conducted in the framework of a ministerial committee for security affairs.

3. The Cabinet members stood up in memory of the victims of the murderous attack on the synagogue in Vienna, expressed commiseration to the affected families, and wished full and rapid recovery to the injured.

4. The finance minister and the education and culture minister will discuss problems inherent in the opening of the school year and the activation of the education system. Should the need arise, the prime minister will convene a special Cabinet session on this matter.

5. The Cabinet appointed Dr Moshe Mendelbaum to the post of deputy commissioner of Bank Yisra'el.

6. The Cabinet approved the composition of Israel's delegation to the UN General Assembly as follows: delegation chairman: the foreign minister.

Representatives: Mr Yehuda Blum--deputy chairman, Shabtay Rosenne, Arye Ilan, Shim'on (Morat), Arye Levin, Aharon 'Ofri, David Ramin, Re'uven Hillel, Dov Halevi-Melman, Efrayim (Tari).

7. The Cabinet decided to add to the list of offices in the addendum to Chapter 23 of the Civil Service Law (appointments) the post of director, road safety authority.

HADDAD'S POSITION SHELLED; HADDAD RETURNS FIRE

TA301306 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Text] The terrorists in southern Lebanon have shelled a position of Haddad's soldiers north of Marj 'Uyun. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that the terrorists directed a few RPG rounds as well as light weapons fire at the position. Haddad's soldiers returned fire.

1 KILLED, 16 INJURED IN NABULUS EXPLOSION

TA301508 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Text] A handgrenade exploded this morning under a stand selling cigarettes in the kasbah of Nabulus. As a result, the daughter of the stand owner was killed and 16 people were injured.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL ASSESSES SUMMIT

TA281250 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche said he had received the impression from his talks with heads of the Egyptian regime that they estimate that should the normalization process be suspended after April 1982, this would be liable to lead to a resumption of hostilities between the two countries. He said in an interview with the midday newsreel that the chief message of the Alexandria summit was proof to the world that the Camp David process is the only one likely to bring about absolute peace in the region.

The Foreign Ministry director general revealed that according to one agreement reached in Alexandria, effective in October Israeli trucks will be able to travel to Egypt without having to stop at the border terminal in Sinai, and land transportation between the two countries would proceed at a full pace. It was also decided in Alexandria to renew the work of all the committees that had been established in the past to implement normalization.

Press Reaction to Summit

TA281450 [Editorial Report] The Hebrew and English language Israeli papers on 28 August devote a large number of commentaries to the Begin-As-Sadat summit in Alexandria. The general assessment is that even though no great breakthroughs were achieved and the agreements that were reached are actually agreements to continue what both parties had already committed themselves to in the Camp David accords and the peace treaty. Nevertheless, as Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT's military correspondent Eytan Haber phrases it in his commentary on page one of the Weekend Supplement in an article entitled "The Momentum Was Resumed; the Problems Remain": "One way or the other, Begin's visit has long become a boring routine; and this is, perhaps, one of the signs of peace."

All commentators, to a lesser or greater degree, emphasize the concessions, the displays of personal dignity and honor, and the showmanship demonstrated so prominently by both partners in the meeting and note the reasons for this. Eytan Haber expresses his fellow commentators' sentiments when he concludes: "This was a summit that was aimed, among other things, at the opposition in Israel and in Egypt." As-Sadat, for his part, received an important pledge from Begin that the withdrawal from the Sinai would continue and that the linkage Israel has created between the pullback from the Sinai and renewed momentum in normalization is revoked. As-Sadat also proved to the Arab world--and particularly to the rejectionist front and his fundamentalist opposition at home--that "peace is alive and well in the Middle East," as Hirsh Goodman of the Jerusalem POST writes in a Weekend Supplement commentary on page five entitled: "A Timely Step."

Similarly, As-Sadat proved that by showing interest in having the autonomy talks going again, he is interested in the Palestinians' fate. Begin, on the other hand, was pleased to hear that As-Sadat gave his word that the peace process would continue even beyond the 1982 deadline, after Egypt gained its last physical goal: Sinai. This would be very useful when Begin confronts Reagan in September.

Beyond giving him political backing in asking for some change in the U.S. "stand-back" position on Middle East affairs, he would benefit from a show of a united front with As-Sadat, including on the Palestinian issue, as would As-Sadat himself. This is also pointed out by Tel Aviv MA'ARIV commentator Moshe Zaq in a commentary on page 15 entitled "Even After April 1982": "Perhaps because As-Sadat knows the facts and realizes the dangers he would encounter in pursuing a PLO move, he is ready to leave the business of the PLO 'for a later date' with such ease."

A common analysis of the Libyan-Soviet threat to the Middle East would also come in handy for Begin in Washington. Domestically, too, it is essential for Begin to present an unequivocal Egyptian commitment to continue along the path of peace even after the IDF finally withdraws from the last inch of the Sinai Peninsula since many in Israel are skeptical about Egypt, and As-Sadat's real intentions, suspecting an ulterior motive in this current show of harmony. However, the various commentators all express hope that As-Sadat will pursue a peaceful course, DAVAR's Bloch noting that "anyone who has followed As-Sadat's moves since he assumed power knows that he is consistent in striving to attain his goals.... The peace process with Israel stems from the realization that it is impossible to defeat Israel; that Israel does not constitute a danger either to Egypt as a state or to As-Sadat's administration; and that the real danger to Egypt comes from the Libyan-Soviet direction and that in order to guarantee full U.S. support for Egypt, it is necessary to reconcile oneself to Israel, too."

The commentators seem to agree that there is some significance in both the summit and its achievements--however slight or large. MA'ARIV's Moshe Zaq notes that Begin realizes that war with Egypt is inconceivable in 1982 because its army would not be sufficiently armed until then. Moreover, if Egypt were to go to war with Israel then, it would mean going back into the arms of the Soviet Union--a goal undesirable as such, and even more so given the fact that Egypt's Army is growing increasingly dependent on American equipment. Therefore, concludes Zaq, we are still relatively safe in having the security provided by the Sinai buffer zones, demilitarization and the multinational supervisory force which he terms "safety valves."

Most commentators agree that newly-appointed Defense Minister Sharon will play a decisive role in the next phase of the autonomy talks and normalization. Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR's Arab affairs correspondent Smadar Peri's impression of her visit to Egypt is that in the eyes of all the Egyptian strata, Sharon has now replaced Weizman and Dayan as being the favorite. He is viewed as being the current Cabinet's strong man and man of action. She adds that "Sharon's meetings with the West Bank mayors have been viewed here as a good will gesture, with a touch of dark scheming behind it. The Egyptians love it." To DAVAR's Bloch it seems that "Sharon will be more interested in maintaining security and preventing terror acts than in the legal hairsplitting that had earlier been the focal point of most of the people who dealt with the negotiations."

The practical outcome of the 11th meeting between Begin and As-Sadat--in itself a feat--will only be seen in time. However, the commentators appear to agree that be that as it may, one had better be optimistic and see that the "cup is half full" rather than half empty and conclude that the summit was a success.

MINISTER HAMMER MAY RESIGN ON ARCHEOLOGICAL ISSUE

TA281330 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Education Minister Zevulun Hammer has again let it be known that he is considering resigning over the City of David excavation controversy. His spokesman has issued an official statement in which Hammer says that although he considers the rulings by the chief rabbis to be binding, he feels that a minority should not impose its will on the majority, but seek first to establish a basis for dialogue and understanding.

MUSLIMS CONCERNED ABOUT JERUSALEM EXCAVATIONS

TA280701 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] The Supreme Muslim Council in east Jerusalem has requested that engineers from the Muslim WAQF examine the diggings under the Western Wall and under the foundations of the Al-Aqsa Mosque. The mufti of east Jerusalem, Sa'd ad-Din al-'Alami, says that even if tunnels were found, it does not mean that the temple has been unearthed. Our correspondent Arye Gus says that the Arab press in east Jerusalem comes out this morning with very strong reactions against the uncovering of the tunnel and the diggings that are under way there. Among other things, desecration of Islamic holy sites is being hinted.

RESTRAINING ORDERS RENEWED IN WEST BANK

TA301036 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2000 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] Ramallah, 29 Aug--The Military Government has renewed the orders restricting the movements of Al-Birah Mayor Ibrahim at-Tawil, Salfit Mayor Wahid Hamadallah, and of the chairman of the women's organizations in the area, Samiha Khalil, of Ramallah. The three are known to be members of the National Guidance Committee.

It should be noted that the restraining orders against some of the Judaea and Samaria notables were issued after the massacre at the Hadassah building in Hebron. The Military Government renews the orders once every 6 months. Two weeks ago, it renewed the orders confining the movements of three east Jerusalem newspaper editors who live in Ramallah.

'TERRORIST' REDEPLOYMENT IN S. LEBANON REPORTED

TA280653 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Since the cease-fire went into effect the terrorists have installed 15 artillery batteries in southern Lebanon and are busy constructing bunkers and ammunition depots. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal has learned that the terrorists have already restored most of the headquarters hit by the IDF operations and they are exploiting the cease-fire for training exercises, preparing for resumption of hostile activities against Israel.

Military sources told our correspondent that the terrorists' activities amounted to a violation of the cease-fire agreement. They were referring to the buildup of a logistic rear-area and an infrastructure slated to absorb more tanks and artillery batteries to enable the terrorists to operate as a regular army in every respect.

The terrorists have advanced types of Soviet tanks as well as 130 mm guns. Our correspondent adds that bridges ordered from Britain to replace those bombed by the Israeli Air Force will soon be constructed over the Litani and Az-Zaharani Rivers. Military circles estimate that before winter the Lebanese will restore the transportation infrastructure damaged by the bombings.

The subject of the terrorists' redeployment will be raised by Prime Minister Menahem Begin's talks in the United States. Mr Begin will meet with envoy Philip Habib and discuss the subject with him, as well as Israel's demand that Syria withdraw the missiles.

BRIEFS

JEWISH AGENCY APPOINTMENT--The Jewish Agency plenum has approved the appointment of Mr Yehuda Deqel as the director general of its Settlement Department. His predecessor, Dr Shim'on Ravid, has been appointed the director of the agency's Finance Department. Both department heads, Prof Ra'anan Weitz and Mr Matityahu Drobles, recommended that Deqel be appointed to the post. [Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 27 Aug 81 p 7 TA]

ALGERIAMINISTRY STATEMENT ON SOUTH AFRICAN 'AGGRESSION'

LD290246 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has issued a statement strongly criticizing the racist Pretoria administration's aggression against the People's Republic of Angola. The ministry made it clear that the racist regime in Pretoria is once again revealing its racist nature by attacking a sovereign African state and a member of the UN family.

The statement adds that the attack, which is difficult to justify, springs from the collusion of some states with Pretoria's racism. Algeria considers it an attack on all African states and calls on them to move immediately and forcefully, using all means at their disposal, to confront the aggression and provide the necessary support for Angola, which is fighting the battle for all Africa.

The statement says that Algeria demands the effective and immediate implementation against the racist South African regime of all the sanctions specified in the UN Charter. While the Security Council prepares to discuss this aggression, Algeria declares that any step intensifying the danger by this aggression must be considered irresponsible and as bearing the mark of collusion.

BEN YAHIA RETURNS TO ALGIERS FROM PARIS 29 AUG

LD291942 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Summary] Algerian Foreign Minister Mohamed Seddik Ben Yahia returned to Algiers this evening from Paris where he received medical treatment after an air crash in which he was injured.

LIBYAREPORTAGE ON CONFERENCE OF SOLIDARITY WITH LIBYA

Delegates' Arrivals

LD282334 Tripoli JANA in English 1700 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Tripoli, 28 Aug (JANA)--Delegations representing the progressive parties and national liberation movements from all over the world have arrived in Tripoli to take part in the international solidarity conference with the Jamahiriyah, and the 12th anniversary celebration of the Great al-Fatah Revolution.

Arrived here yesterday, the delegation of South Yemen headed by member of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, the secretary and deputy at the Central Committee of the party, the secretary of the foreign affairs of the Yemeni Workers Union, the delegation of Oman Liberation Front, the delegation of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) and the delegation of the PFLP-General Command.

A Brazilian parliamentary delegation headed by the first deputy of Brazilian Parliamentary Council who is accompanied by the president of the Brazilian Students Union has arrived in Tripoli yesterday. Also arrived here yesterday were the assistant secretary general of the Organization of African Unity, a Turkish delegation, the Romanian Communist Party's delegation, a delegation representing the Ethiopian working people's party, a Bulgarian delegation accompanied by the chairman of the Bulgarian-Libyan Friendship Committee, the delegation of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, a Polish delegation and chairman of the Libyan-Polish Friendship Society.

[Tripoli JANA in English at 1822 GMT on 28 August adds that "the head of the Soviet Committee for the Solidarity With the World People" arrived in Tripoli on 28 August to participate in the conference.]

Al-Qadhdhafi Speech 28 Aug

LD282218 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1808 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Speech by Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi at the 28 August opening session of the international conference of solidarity with the Libyan people in Tripoli--live]

[Text] Gentlemen, it gives me pleasure to stand up here to salute the delegates of more than 80 states of the international community who have come here today in support of and in solidarity with the Libyan people. I welcome the delegates of more than 245 international organizations.

Your solidarity with the Libyan Arab people means that the Libyan people are on the side of right and that their enemies are on the side of wrong. It means that America is unjust and that it has transgressed against the Libyan people. It means that its agents in occupied Palestine, Egypt, Sudan and elsewhere are unjust and are aggressors against the Libyan people and other nations of the area.

The convening of this international conference of representatives of nations, governments, political bodies and leading figures in the world who are famous in politics, culture and scientific research is an international testimonial to the Libyan people by those nations, governments, political bodies and independent leading personalities in the world.

Gentlemen, this international conference of solidarity is the strongest proof and testimony and the greatest evidence of the justice of the policy that is followed by the Libyan people under the banner of the revolution and of the broad support from all the corners of the world for the unchanging and courageous stand of the Libyan people toward colonialism, Zionism and hireling reaction.

Gentlemen, this international conference of solidarity with the Libyan people is the international and practical reply to the false accusations that the filthy imperialists and their agents have levied against this nation. Gentlemen, what excuse is left for the imperialists or their agents--the enemies of the Libyan people--after this international conference in support of the Libyan people, held in the name of the governments, peoples and parties of the world and their important personalities? It seems that what is left for the imperialists is either to be ashamed of themselves or to face international disgrace. Through this international conference in support of the Libyan people against the United States--the head of international terrorism and the source of aggression--the governments of Egypt and Sudan and the Zionists who have become CIA officials--the imperialists will (?be convicted) before the international community.

The Libyan people are satisfied to prove through this international conference and its resolutions, before their enemies and before the entire world, that their policy is right and prudent. You have provided them with support that is more powerful than firearms, which the enemies have provided for use against their enemies, and this support means that international public opinion is on the side of the Libyan people. There is no doubt that this is so, because the Libyan people exercise the right of self-defense. They are thus repelling the repeated cold and hot attacks against them. You realize that the Libyan people's victory is a victory for the forces of peace, freedom and justice. It is an assertion of the right of peace, freedom and justice. It is an assertion of the right of the small nations to have a place in the sun, to enjoy stability and respect in the world.

Through this conference, gentlemen, you are supporting the Libyan people's policy, which is hostile to imperialism everywhere and which is hostile to Zionism and reaction. The Libyan people, with this support, will continue without hesitation along the path that is hostile to imperialism, reaction and Zionism and all forms of racial discrimination. While reaffirming to their enemies the correctness of their views and the vindication that is provided by this international support for them, they will counter the black propaganda that the aggressors use to justify their aggression. Through your support, it has become obvious to all that the Libyan people's revolutionary line is anti-imperialist, antiracist and antireactionary. It is the line that is supported by all the peace-loving and freedom-loving forces in the world.

The aggression that is directed against the Libyan people under the leadership of America is a true threat to the security of the nations that follow a democratic, peaceful and independent policy. The imperialists do not recognize the independence of any nation. But they try to dominate nations, and they are not (?deterred) except by force. The Libyan people want to regain their national wealth in order to spend it on their increasing needs and to participate in aiding the poor nations. The poor nations are grateful to the Libyan people for their participation in the international funds and banks that are devoted to helping the underdeveloped nations. The Libyan people want to have absolute sovereignty over all their material and moral resources in order to establish through free will a truly democratic system based on direct popular power. The Libyan people want to live in a climate of security, stability and peace so that they can direct all their efforts toward a peaceful transformation and progress. In view of this international support by the forces that are hostile to imperialism racism and hireling reaction, the Libyan people will undertake to double the struggle against these enemies. When these forces display solidarity with the Libyan people, they do so in order to champion all the issues of the nations that are exposed to imperialist tyranny and whose existence is threatened inside their own borders.

The victory of the just cause of the Libyan people is a victory for all just causes, and it leads to strengthening international peace and repelling armed expansion and the (?open) interference to subvert from within. The just cause of the Libyan people is this: They should live in freedom, peace and stability inside their land, air and sea borders and build, progress and be peacefully transformed into a new jamahiri society. They should place their material and moral resources in the service of the just struggle everywhere so that freedom and peace may triumph. [applause]

This important international conference, which includes the living forces in the world that are famous and occupy a prominent place, the forces that are custodians of the civilization of man and his immortal values, such as freedom, peace, respect and progress, the forces that have strength to defend these high ideals, the forces that are courageous in resisting imperialism, racism and hireling reaction--this international conference also includes delegates and spokesmen of the international liberation movements, the freedom-loving nations, international political bodies and important personalities. It includes delegates from well over 80 states and from more than 245 international political organizations and is capable of having an effective influence over international politics and of exposing the truth about imperialism, racism and reaction. It is capable of resisting them and of bringing about their defeat.

Gentlemen, we now have to establish a permanent structure for this solidarity. We should now engage in a counterbattle against the insolent attack of imperialism and its tools in the world against the Libyan people and the other peoples of the world who are victims of aggression, such as the people of El Salvador, Chile, Namibia, Angola, Palestine, Lebanon, South Africa, Egypt, Sudan, Somalia, Oman and Ireland.

We must intensify the fight against the U.S. Government and work to undermine its military bases in West Europe, Greece and Turkey and to prevent it from establishing new bases in Egypt, Sudan and Somalia. We must work to clear the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean of the fleets belonging to the imperialist powers.

Gentlemen, we now have to surge forward to liberate the nations in the United Nations organization by moving the headquarters of this organization from the U.S. capital [as heard] and to persuade all the nations that are united in that international organization to hasten to deprive the United States of the right of veto. It has become a sword hanging over the people's legitimate rights [applause] whenever anything is submitted to the Security Council. It has become a weapon and has been added to the arsenal that America presents to the Zionist camp for use in the destruction of Palestinian camps and Lebanese towns. It is used to promote the continuing occupation of Arab land, to terrorize the nations of the Middle East and to deny them of progress. This has happened to the gallant Syrian people and it has happened in Iraq [applause]. The United States must one day face the call for its expulsion from the United Nations and its banishment as an outlaw and a member that is suffering from power madness. [applause]

Some governments have placed themselves in the service of the filthy and irresponsible plots of the CIA--such as the hireling government of Egypt, which lacks legality, continues to dominate the Egyptian people with the strength of its U.S. backing and the overt and covert persecution of the Egyptian people and allied itself with evil Zionism and sold itself to the devil; the Sudanese Government, which is so enthusiastic about imperialism and Zionism, from whom it has been seeking assistance in its last hours of survival; the Government of Somalia, which is swaying under the strikes of the National Salvation Front; and the governments of El Salvador and Chile. We must work on an international level to indict these base and hireling governments for their crimes, to expose them and to deprive them of any dealings and to establish a practical alliance with their peoples in order that they may get rid of them. [applause]

Gentlemen, we should show solidarity with the Egyptian people against neo-Nazism [applause], with the Sudanese people against As-Sadat [applause], with the Somali people against Ja'far Numayri [applause], with the Somali people against fascism and even with the American people themselves against Zionist containment. [applause] We should show solidarity with the persecuted races, such as red Indians and black Americans. [applause]

Gentlemen, in accordance with the declaration of people's power issued by the popular congresses in March 1977, in which the Libyan people have committed themselves to defend freedom everywhere and thereby rise to the level of the international support for them, the Libyan people will, without hesitation, honor your request if you ask them to let the Jamahiriyah be a center for international resistance against imperialist colonialism, hireling reaction and racism in all its forms. [applause and chanting] I do not doubt that they will bear this internationalist responsibility with courage and dignity.

Peace be with you. [applause and chanting]

Al-Fahum 28 Aug Address

LD282046 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1710 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Speech by Khalid al-Fahum, chairman of the Palestine National Council, at the 28 August opening session of the international conference of solidarity with the Libyan people in Tripoli--live]

[Excerpt] Dear brothers, this year the imperialist-Zionist attack on the Middle East has been intensified. An endless fuss was made over the Syrian missiles in Lebanon.

Everybody knows that these missiles are for the protection of the Palestinians and the Lebanese in Lebanon and that they are defensive, not offensive, missiles. [applause] Then came the treacherous Israeli aggression against the nuclear reactor in Baghdad. Israel, Zionism and imperialism do not want this nation to progress. They do not will it any good or any progress in the field of technology. This was followed by another barbaric act against southern Lebanon, against Palestinian and Lebanese civilians. Hundreds fell victim of this flagrant and treacherous aggression.

America has always been behind Israel, supplying it with the most deadly and advanced weapons: F-15's, F-16's and others. It has also been supplying it with a great deal of information and technology. However, we were surprised last week by the flagrant and treacherous U.S. aggression against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. America, which is called a superpower, has stooped to the lowest level. No superpower can practice piracy and terrorism as the United States did against Libya. The United States cannot be a mediator in the Middle East, and it is not in the least suited to be an arbitrator, even if As-Sadat says it holds 99 percent or more of the cards. This is As-Sadat's opinion, and he is blessed with it.

America, which practices piracy and terrorism, cannot be an arbitrator or a mediator in this part of the world. Let this be heard by all of America's friends in the region. America cannot be with Palestine with the PLO, with the Arab nation. It has aggressed against the Jamahiriya. Why all this fuss over the Jamahiriya? Why all this fuss about Colonel al-Qadhafi? Is it because he stands by Palestine? Is it because he backs the PLO politically, financially and militarily? Is it because he supports all liberation movements in the world? Or is it because he ended the fighting and conflict in Chad? Yes, this is the answer. The United States accepts only agents, and it is happy to cooperate with mercenaries. But their end is near, and imperialism will follow them. We in the PLO are with the Jamahiriya in every sense of the word, because the Jamahiriya is with the PLO. Pure Libyan blood flowed among the ranks of the Palestinians in Lebanon. [applause] For self-defense, we used some weapons against enemy settlements in our land, Palestine, in the latest attack. Those weapons, dear brothers, alarmed the enemy and created chaos in its ranks, and it pleases me to say that the Jamahiriya supplied us with those weapons. [applause] How could anyone agree to be hit by the most modern aircraft and artillery, by fleets and infantry with tanks, and stand with his chest bare, saying "hit"? We fought very well against Israel, Zionism and imperialism and we shall fight even better in the future.

Report on 30 Aug Speeches

LD310825 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0745 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Tripoli, 31 Aug (JANA)--The international conference for solidarity with the Jamahiriya people resumed its meetings yesterday evening and heard speeches from the heads of the following organizations: The Peronist movement of Argentina; the African Trade Unions organization; the Venezuelan socialist forces; the Greek trade unions and associations; the El Salvador liberation front; the Socialist International organization; the Portuguese Communist Party; and Uruguayan organizations.

The speakers expressed support for the commander of the revolution's call in his opening speech for the establishment of a center to fight the imperialist, reactionary and racist forces whatever their forms and for the removal of the United Nations [headquarters] from the United States. They also denounced the serious American imperialist stand vis-a-vis the just causes of the peoples struggling for freedom and independence and stressed the need to purge the Mediterranean and the Pacific of American imperialist bases.

Message to Angola

LD301520 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Text] Tripoli, 30 Aug (JANA)--The international conference for solidarity with the Jamahiriya people sent a message to Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the Labor Party of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola and president of the People's Republic of Angola [PRA]. The following is the text of the message:

The Secretariat of the International Conference for Solidarity With the Arab People and Their Central Cause--Palestine, which is convening in Tripoli on 27 August--the eve of the opening of the international conference for solidarity with the Jamahiriya people--condemns the serious escalation, aggression and attempts to occupy the southern regions of the PRA by the racist forces of the racial discrimination regime of South Africa with the approval of the U.S. Administration of Reagan. It strongly denounces this invasion and open aggression on the borders and sovereignty of an independent state, the PRA, and this disregard and flouting of the UN Charter and resolutions, coming on the celebration of Namibia day--a fact which makes it a double defiance of world public opinion and international unity. This invasion and aggression threatens Southern Africa with an all-out war and poses a threat to world peace.

We affirm our solidarity with the unarmed and innocent victims of aggression of the apartheid regime in Angola and Namibia. We express our full admiration and support for the peace-loving people of Angola and their revolutionaries and for the Labor Party of the Angolan popular liberation movement in their firm stand against the treacherous aggression of the racist regime of South Africa and in support of the just struggle of the Namibian people for national independence.

The secretariat stresses the importance and serious significance of facing up to the current imperialist aggression, led by the United States in the form of concentrated military operations against the peoples in Angola, Southern Africa, Libya, Lebanon, Palestine, the Middle East and Latin America.

We affirm the growing cooperation and solidarity of all the world anti-imperialist national democratic forces, as well as the support of the international conference for solidarity with the Jamahiriya Arab people and the international African conference which will be held in Luanda from 6 to 9 September.

The secretariat appeals to all anti-imperialist and democratic forces represented by the Tripoli conference and all world peace forces to act quickly offering moral, political and military support for the PRA, and thereby support freedom peace and justice in the world.

[Signed] The International Secretariat for Solidarity With Arab People and Their Central Cause--Palestine

IRAQ'S TARIQ 'AZIZ VISITS, MEETS AL-QADHDHAFI

29 Aug Arrival

LD292040 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] Tripoli, 29 Aug (JANA)--Tariq 'Aziz, member of Iraq's Revolution Command Council and deputy prime minister, arrived in Tripoli this afternoon on a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. He told JANA: I have come to the Jamahiriya as an envoy of President Saddam Husayn to the brother Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi with a verbal message concerning bilateral relations and the current situation in the Arab region. He said that he was pleased to be visiting the Jahahiriya and to be meeting with the leader.

30 Aug Departure

LD391934 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Text] Tripoli, 30 August (JANA)--Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and member of the Revolution Command Council, left Tripoli at noon today at the end of his visit to Libya.

In a statement to JANA, he said: I have had the honor of an audience with the brother leader of the revolution, to whom I conveyed a verbal message from President Saddam Husayn concerning the bilateral relations between the two countries, the current Arab situation and the difficulties facing the Arab peoples in their struggle against Zionism and imperialism.

MAURITANIAHEAD OF STATE RECEIVES IRAQ'S TARIQ 'AZIZ 27 AUG

AB272122 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] The head of state this morning received in audience Mr Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister of Iraq, who arrived in Nouakchott last night. The Iraqi envoy, who left Nouakchott this afternoon, brought a message from President Saddam Husayn to the chairman of the CMSN and head of state. The message concerns current Arab problems and bilateral relations between Mauritania and Iraq. He met reporters this morning before he left Nouakchott.

My discussions with the head of state took place in a brotherly atmosphere of total understanding, in accordance with our common desire to strengthen our bilateral relations and to develop them in all fields, he said. Our points of view were identical on all the subjects discussed, especially on Arab problems. I am very pleased with the discussions I had with the head of state and I am leaving with the best of impressions, he added.

The Iraqi envoy also talked about the Gulf war, the situation in the Lebanon and the Western Sahara problem. On the first point, Mr Tariq 'Aziz said since the beginning of the conflict, we have tried to find a fair and satisfactory solution to it but Iran has always been adamant in the face of any good offices initiatives--by the Islamic Conference, the Non-aligned Movement or the UN secretary general. In any case, Iraq remains capable of defending its sovereignty, continuing its [word indistinct] struggle to recover its legitimate rights and, with its position of strength, seeking a peaceful and equitable solution, for it has no intention of harming Iran, a neighboring Muslim country, or to its people, with whom we have many ties, he added.

He also expressed satisfaction with the friendly position of the people of Mauritania, its president and the CMSN for their support for Iraq in its legitimate war to recover its national rights.

Talking about the problem of Lebanon, the Iraqi second deputy prime minister restated his country's position of principle on it: We favor unity and security for Arab Lebanon, respect for its sovereignty and its wishes. Let us hope that all the efforts being made by the Arab world will be able to find a peaceful solution. We also favor the intensification of the Palestinian people's struggle and support their cause, which is that of all Arab nations, he said in conclusion.

The third and final point is the question of Western Sahara: Since the beginning of the conflict in that region, Iraq has always hoped that the various Arab parties concerned would find a peaceful solution to this problem with the help of the other Arab brothers. He said he has heard about the latest decision of the committee of seven in Nairobi, but he did not want to give his official position on it.

Finally, Tariq 'Aziz concluded by wishing that a final solution would be found to put an end to the bloodshed and restore brotherhood and friendship among the Maghreb Arab peoples.

MOROCCOKING HASSAN SPEECH ON NAIROBI SUMMIT OUTCOME

LD300138 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Speech by King Hassan II from the Royal Palace in Rabat on 29 August--live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Praise be to God; the blessings of God on his prophet.

My dear people: Praise be to God who has put away all sorrow from us; our Lord is most forgiving. [quotation from Koran] Yes, my dear people, God has put away sorrow from us. What was that sorrow, I wonder? Was it the sorrow of doubt overshadowing certainty? Was it the sorrow of success and good fortune after we strayed from the right path? No, neither. You and I--civilian and military--always had faith in our right; knowing as one should know and aware as one should be aware of our rights and the trueness of our cause.

But brothers of ours, and neighbors in our African Continent were in doubt regarding our right; they were not sure of the legitimacy of our demands. But the strong will, faith and unrelenting determination which you my dear people displayed, and which I displayed with you, have resulted in the fact that Africa, from north to south and from east to west, has come to know now that our demands are legitimate and that our rights are established historic rights. Thus, the sorrow which we felt and the bitterness which we experienced because of the ignorance of the majority and of the disregard by the minority of Africans made us wonder: Had Morocco become so little known for its rights to be encroached upon? Were the services which Morocco had rendered to the African countries [words indistinct] no longer recognized? These questions made us feel odd about our African family.

But God Almighty willed that light should shine, right be established and wrong be defeated. Thus, with one step after another, 1 year after another and one conference after another, Morocco's right began to manifest itself clearly to all eyes, to analysis and to those bent on research.

My dear people, before I went to Nairobi I told you that Morocco would embark on an initiative which would enable it to end being on trial and to be able to put on trial the tyrants and those who seek to falsify. Thus we arrived in Nairobi; we said what we said and we made our analysis; we got out of the dock to take the stand to make statements, provide proof and take the initiative. All this, praise be to God, was crowned with success. Firstly, because we did not embark on error or falsehood; secondly, because all felt--not only the feeling of the continent but the feeling of the entire mankind--that he who was speaking in Nairobi was speaking in the name of a people, their present and their future--not in the name of a people who are wrong, but a people who have rights. As (Jamal ad-din Bahraini) said: Wrong cannot be done to a wise man. What is the case be if it is a nation? We actually are a nation; we said what had to be said and declared what had to be declared.

Then, my dear people, came the speech of 20 August. That was an opportunity to tell you that the second Nairobi conference was no less important than the first Nairobi conference. The first conference was to present your rights and establish your principles. The second conference was a meeting for laying down the executive plan, the plan we shall follow in the coming months.

Then we had the Nairobi resolutions. [Words indistinct] anyone who reads the resolutions as they were drafted would have first thought that they did not meet our wishes and what we regarded as a minimum for respecting our sovereignty and dignity.

But when we examine their clauses one by one, and then their spirit after having read them all, we find that their logic and concept fully respect our dignity and our sovereignty and that their concept and logic seek to establish right and defeat wrong; right is on our side and wrong is on the other side. [Passage in colloquial Arabic omitted]

The problem now is not finding a solution to the problem. The problem now is the spirit which will prevail while the problem is being solved, and after it is solved. We would like to say that we want to solve the problem thoughtfully, without malice or rancor. If there are people who like distortion and confusion, who have tried, and will try in the coming months, to cause distortions, we say to them: Noble states and peoples who deserve to be called states cannot build their future on accusations, tyranny and rancor.

To the Algerians I say: If you wish to live up to the standards of a country which has sacrificed a million martyrs, which made a virtue of the necessary war against the French and which you won; if you wish to be the worthy descendants of those martyrs and those fighters, you must look, as we do, toward the future without prejudice, fear of recriminations or desire for revenge.

States and peoples worthy of the name look to the future and build the future in order to live in it. They do not forever weep over the ruins, especially if those ruins are of false dreams. I personally hope that the solution to this problem will find the right arena and the atmosphere which it deserves within our great Arab Maghreb bloc.

I hope and believe that the phases of preparation for the referendum, the control of the referendum and the phase which will follow the referendum will be (?satisfactory) to us all in the greater Arab Maghreb, particularly to Morocco and Algeria. May we forget what is past and hold on to the future.

TUNISIA

PRESIDENT BOURGUIBA RECEIVES IRAQ'S 'AZIZ 29 AUG

LD291728 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Summary] President Habib Bourguiba received Mr Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and special envoy of the Iraqi president, at the Presidential Palace this morning. The Tunisian minister for foreign affairs and the Iraqi charge d'affairs in Tunis also attended. After the meeting Mr 'Aziz said that he had delivered a message from the Iraqi president to President Bourguiba concerning bilateral relations and Arab issues.

LIBERIADOE ORDERS PROCUREMENT CHIEF TO RELINQUISH CONTROL

AB282050 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] The director general of the General Services Agency [GSA], Mr Charles Taylor, has been authorized by Head of State Samuel Kanyon Doe to relinquish all control over materials and supplies of the Information Ministry in Monrovia. This was contained in a letter to GSA Director General Mr Charles Taylor yesterday by Commander in Chief Samuel Doe [words indistinct] the efficient functioning of the Ministry of Information, particularly since it is an agency that deals with spontaneous developments. You are hereby ordered to completely relinquish control over all materials and supplies of said ministry, effective immediately.

For about 1 week now, the NEW LIBERIAN newspaper could not be published due to the failure of the GSA to supply all the necessary materials needed for the production of the newspaper, according to the editor-in-chief of the paper, Mr Tom Camara.

MALITRAORE SENDS MESSAGES TO DOS SANTOS, OAU'S KODJO

AB282152 Bamako Domestic Service in French 2015 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] South Africa's aggression, which demonstrates that racist regime's arrogance, has given way to several reactions throughout the world. The people of Mali, its government and its president are roused to indignation. The president of the Republic expressed this feeling by sending two messages today. One was dispatched to President dos Santos of Angola and the other was sent to the OAU secretary general.

The two messages state that this aggression constitutes a flagrant violation of elementary rules of international conduct and an attempt on the sovereignty and the territorial integrity of Angola. While assuring Angola of Mali's permanent and unconditional support, Gen Moussa Traore called on the OAU and international opinion to take all necessary measures to put an end to this heinous act.

NIGERSOUTH AFRICAN INVASION OF ANGOLA CONDEMNED

AB282028 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Communique Issued in Niamey on 28 August by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation]

[Text] The Government of the Republic of Niger is following with great concern the events now taking place in Angola. These events demonstrate the racist Pretoria regime's desire to dominate, and its constant aggressive attitude toward frontline states. The Government of the Republic of Niger is incensed by the invasion of the territory of the People's Republic of Angola by South African troops and condemns this odious act which constitutes a flagrant violation of international law.

The Government of the Republic of Niger therefore calls on the international community, and especially member states of the UN Security Council, to take strong action in order to put an end to the provocative and aggressive attitude of the racist South African Government, and safeguard the peace and security of countries and peoples in the region.

ANGOLADETAILS OF SOUTH AFRICAN INCURSION IN SOUTH

British, French Ambassadors Tour

EA291954 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] A group of diplomats accredited to Angola left Luanda today for Lubango, the capital of Huila Province, one of three provinces of southern Angola which were [words indistinct] following the present South African aggression against that country. Sources in the Angolan capital said that the group included the ambassadors of Britain and France, as well as the charge d'affaires of Romania and the FRG. The diplomats will make an on-the-spot observation of damage caused in the Province of Huila by the South African air raids.

The Pretoria invading troops were repulsed in some areas of southern Angola, but fighting is still in progress around Ngiva, the provincial capital of Cunene.

Provinces 'Disaster Zones'

NC282055 Paris AFP in English 2005 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Luanda, 28 Aug (AFP)--The Angolan Government today declared "disaster zones" the southern provinces of Cunene, Huila and Cuando-Cubango, which were "attacked and invaded by the South African Army," the Angolan News Agency, ANGOP, reported.

The government called on "all members of the Organization of African Unity, support committees, humanitarian organizations and the international community" to grant "all possible aid to the populations of the zones affected by the racist attack" from Pretoria, the agency added.

Fighting in Cunene Province

EA282124 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] According to the latest news from southern Angola fighting continues between the Angolan and South African forces around the city of Ngiva, capital of Cunene Province.

Yesterday a column of South African armored cars advanced toward Ngiva and met strong resistance from Angolan units stationed in the city.

According to a spokesman from the Angola Ministry of Defense, the South African column comprises 135 tanks, 140 armored cars and an unspecified number of infantry. The Angolan Army is facing difficulties in reinforcing its units in Ngiva because the South African forces have destroyed the bridge over the Cunene River--the main route linking Cunene Province with the rest of the country.

Defense Ministry Communique

EA300911 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0700 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Angolan Defense Ministry communique issued on 29 August]

[Text] As we successively reported in earlier communiques on the invasion by the heinous Pretoria regime on Peoples Republic of Angola sovereign territory, the racists are continuing their armed operations against our country. Accordingly the Defense Ministry, intent on informing our people and world public opinion, wishes to condemn the following actions perpetrated by the South African racist forces:

On 27 August 1981 the racist air force resumed the air bombardment of Ngiva, capital of Cunene Province. At the end of 28 August 1981 the South African racist forces took and occupied this provincial capital. During the fighting in Ngiva, our forces shot down three South African aircraft.

Also on 28 August when the South African Air Force attacked the Chibamba municipality between Cahama and Lubango once again, our antiaircraft defenses shot down two fighter-bombers.

Until today, 29 August 1981, the warmongering Pretoria troops are occupying the locations of Xangongo, Mongua, Humbe, Cuamato, (Ahaka), Nehone, Mucupe, Evale and Ngiva.

At this moment fierce fighting is in progress at a point about 20 km from Cahama between our forces and the invading army.

The struggle continues. Victory is certain.

[Signed] Defense Minister Col Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale, Office of the Defense Ministry, Luanda, 29 August 1981.

S. Africans Expanding Operations

AB311236 Paris AFP in English 1224 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Luanda, 31 Aug (AFP)--South African forces in southern Angola were expanding their operations from the Province of Cunene to the neighbouring Province of Cuando-Cubango to the East, the ANGOLAN NEWS AGENCY, ANGOP, reported today. The agency also said that the South Africans, who had reportedly occupied a number of places in Cunene, had also cut road links with the province of Huila to the west.

(But observers said the reference was apparently to the destruction of a bridge over the River Cunene near Xangongo, which had been announced last weekend.)

ANGOP said that these new facts gave the lie to South African reports of a progressive withdrawal following the completion of the special mission to destroy Southwest Africa Peoples Organisation (SWAPO) bases on which Pretoria said its forces were engaged.

Meanwhile a special correspondent of the JORNAL DE ANGOLA, the official newspaper of Angola's ruling party, alleged that the South Africans has used unspecified chemical weapons against civilians and Angolan troops. The report also said that an infantry brigade supported by 32 French-built Mirage F-1 fighter-bombers and nine British-built Buccaneers had been used in the capture of Xangongo, an important SWAPO base in Cunene.

The fighter-bombers were based at Runtu and Rucana in Namibia, the report said.

ANGOP EDITORIAL REJECTS S. AFRICAN STATEMENTS

AB301110 Luanda ANGOP in French 0959 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Editorial]

[Text] Once again, just a few days ago, the South Africans, reacting to the revelation that an abnormal concentration of the racist troops in the north of Namibia pointed to a far-reaching aggression against ANGOLA, referred to a feigned commiseration of what they called Angolan propaganda, stating that they pitied Angola. [words indistinct] in their public statements, suddenly became silent and in suspicious manner used by the press to comment on Angola's denunciations, they claimed they could not always make comments each time Angola made accusations.

The aggression increased and as it progressed towards the north the racist propaganda felt endangered; the military response of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (FAPLA) in the field, the Angolan president's statement that he could call on his true allies to ensure the defense of sovereignty and territorial integrity and world acknowledgement and condemnation of its war escapade pushed South Africa to break the silence.

It did that in a way which is less than original. The racist prime minister and many spokesmen of the racist army, in a provocative and naive manner, wanted to abuse the credibility of world public opinion, explaining that the origin of the fighting is simply due to the fact, which to them is absurd and unexpected, that Angolan Armed Forces had attacked them in the interior of the People's Republic of Angola...

Were it not for an increase in damages and the barbarous killings of innocent civilians, we could almost conclude ironically that the leaders of Pretoria are humorous. The seriousness of the affair however leaves no room for smiles and jokes.

When a country's government gives itself the right of abusively violating every law governing international relations under the pretext of conducting a hot pursuit beyond the borders of a country that same government has occupied by force, then the way is paved for all whims and irresponsible acts. The case of South Africa is worsened by aggressiveness--the result of the despair of one who feels internationally isolated and contested within its own borders.

The president of the MPLA Workers' Party and of the People's Republic of Angola, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, has however reacted to the seriousness of the situation and, faced with the aggravation of the invasion and the aggression, he has called for a meeting of the UN Security Council. In his own words, the aim is to avoid a larger conflict. Angola does not want to use all the resources at its disposal yet as it is aware that the racist adventure will lead to a dead end.

Therefore, once more we show in practical terms the distance existing between apartheid propaganda and serious and responsible information. The noisy South African statements, its scandalous manipulation by subordination and pressure of several Western press organs--said to be information organs--are crushed when reality imposes its truth which is undeniably total.

It is our duty as Angolans--at this moment and always along our revolutionary path--to simply create conditions for its dissemination.

SOUTH AFRICA

REPORTAGE ON MILITARY ACTIVITIES NEAR BORDER

Gen Viljoen Statement

LD281707 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] The chief of the South African Defense Force, Gen Constand Viljoen, has announced that SWAPO suffered hundreds of casualties during the raid by South African and South-West African Namibian forces in Angola this week. Making the announcement in Cape Town, Gen Viljoen said SWAPO had also lost huge quantities of equipment, including weapons, ammunition and landmines. General Viljoen said the security forces had completed their limited task in Angola and were now returning to their bases. Advance troops were already back in South-West Africa/Namibia.

He said provided no further attacks were launched on the security forces they would soon be back in the territory. The general denied that the forces were anywhere near the strength alleged by Angola, adding that no tanks had been sued in the followup operations.

After beating off attacks by FAPLA, the military wing of the ruling MPLA in Angola, the security forces did not follow up the action and it was therefore not known what losses the Angolan forces suffered. The total losses on the side of the security forces during the entire operation were eight men killed.

General Viljoen said the exaggerated publicity and propaganda put out by the Angolans made it necessary for the whole matter to be put into perspective. It was not policy to reveal troop strength and operational objectives, but the reference to 45,000 South African troops was totally ludicrous as the troops had numbered not a fraction of this figure.

General Viejoen said a followup advance operation had been carried out on SWAPO positions and installations north of the South-West African/Namibian border. While combat troops advanced on a SWAPO regional headquarters near Xangango they were attacked by FAPLA forces who had been warned not to interfere. General Viljoen said the security forces repulsed the attack and afterwards continued their task of destroying and cleaning up SWAPO arms dumps and installations.

More on SWAPO Losses

LD291618 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] The operation carried out by the security forces of South Africa and South-West Africa against SWAPO this week in the central and western parts of southern Angola were the biggest conventional operation by the defense force since the beginning of the terrorist war. During the operation code-named Protie the towns of (Xangongo) and Ngiva were occupied. The officer commanding sector 10, Brigadier (Rudolph Badenhorst), told military correspondents at Oshakati that several offices and headquarters of SWAPO had been destroyed. He said about 450 SWAPO terrorists and Angolan soldiers had been killed and 10 members of the security forces had died in action.

The security forces had confiscated large quantities of weapons and equipment most of which were of Russian origin. Brigadier (Badenhorst), who was in charge of operation Protie, said radar and anti-aircraft installations had been put out of action by the South African Air Force. He said a four-pronged mechanized motorized attack in the south of Angola had begun on Monday. Information had shown that SWAPO had expanded its north-western front to (Xangongo) and was carrying out terrorist activities in (Ovambo) from there under the protection of the Angolan forces.

At (Xangongo) the security forces had encountered the FAPLA [Peoples Armed Forces of the Liberation of Angola]--forces of Angola which had been offering protection to SWAPO. The FAPLA forces had ignored pamphlets telling them that they would not be harassed during attacks on SWAPO. In the attack against Ngiva the security forces had to ward off a strong offensive by a combined SWAPO-FAPLA force.

The operation was completed on Thursday but the security forces continued with mopping-up operations. Brigadier (Badenhorst) said that during the entire operation great care was taken to ensure the safety of the local population and their property. After the operation they had been allowed to return home. They had been provided with food and water, and in some cases, with medical attention. He said that the operation had been successful in breaking the military back of SWAPO in the area.

The chief of the South African defence force, General Viljoen, said yesterday that the security forces would return to their bases and withdrawal would be completed soon unless further attacks were launched on the security forces.

ANGOP Reports Decried

LD301220 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Text] The Angolan news agency ANGOP reports that fighting is still continuing with South African forces near (Calala) about 200 km from the border, but the South African defense force says this is another example of the mass propaganda being sent out by Angola. A spokesman in Pretoria said Angola would continue making such allegations to hold the world's attention until the Security Council had reached a decision in its present session. It was even (?possible) that this pattern would continue until at least a special sitting of the UN General Assembly next Thursday. The spokesman said the chief of the defense force had made it clear that security forces had completed their task and were withdrawing from Angola. Allegations by Angola that five South African aircraft had been shot down were further absurd propaganda.

BOTHA DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH UNITED STATES

LD302214 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Text] The South African prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, says there is at the moment nothing to worry him about relations between South Africa and the United States. Mr Botha said in an interview with radio RSA in Cape Town that he had never adopted the attitude that the American President, Mr Ronald Reagan, should commit himself to conclude good relations with South Africa to the exclusion of all else. Mr Botha said he accepted that Mr Reagan would consider his own interests first. He said that when Mr Reagan had taken over power there had been exaggerated reports of high expectations concerning South Africa and the United States, but despite this, relations with the United States were now better than they had been with the Carter Administration.

Referring to South Africa's foreign relations in general, Mr Botha said South Africa would, because of its strategic importance, be in continuous strife while there was a world conflict in progress. He said that this could be beneficial to South Africa because it would ensure that the country continued to struggle for its survival.

Referring to the domestic position, he said that explosive situations could develop because of the diversity of the country's people. South Africans should keep their self-respect and their respect for others. The various people should make room for one another's ideals and grant one another a place in South Africa so that Christianity could reign victorious. The prime minister said he would like to see development in South Africa taking place along evolutionary and not revolutionary lines. The things that have to be done could not be done overnight. The necessary processes were under way. These included the sittings of the president's council and talks with the private sector on such things as the establishment of a constellation of southern African states.

On the squatter problem, Mr Botha said the outside world was not as dumbfounded about South Africa's handling of the problem as South Africa had been led to believe. There were many exaggerations in the media. South Africa could not tolerate the conditions and much was still being done to solve the problem at grass roots level. The solution lay, among other things, in the decentralization of industry.

FOREIGN MINISTER ATTACKS PLANNED UN SESSION

LD282325 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] The South African foreign minister, Mr. Roelof Botha, says that the countries requesting an emergency special session of the General Assembly next week to discuss South-West Africa/Namibia should rather pay attention to the plight of all those who suffer daily throughout Africa.

In a letter to the UN secretary general, Dr Kurt Waldheim, Mr. Botha said it was disturbing that the status of emergency, which was to be accorded to the session, was decided upon several months ago. He said this method of contriving an emergency to advance a cause of a particular political group made a mockery of the envisaged session even before it began. He added that the movers behind the convening of the session should realize that such a session set up to castigate and frighten South Africa would not and could not be a substitute for the urgent needs of the peoples of Africa to which they were prepared to pay lip service only.

Mr. Botha said the South African Government did not want to be associated with this maneuver and strongly opposed the request. If however the emergency is convened the South African Government reserved the right to make its views known if and when necessary.

Invites Security Council Visit

LD281434 Johannesburg International Service in English 0300 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] The South African foreign minister, Mr Roelof Botha, has invited the United Nations Security Council to visit South-West Africa/Namibia to observe the situation there personally.

In a letter to the UN secretary general, Dr Waldheim, Mr Botha said the establishment of the cause of instability and conflict in the border areas was of overriding importance. He said perceptions, prejudices and propaganda should be laid to rest by uncovering the facts. He said the South African Government would make all facilities available to ensure the Security Council representatives access to any and all parts of the territory and to any individuals or groups they wished to interview.

The South African Government would guarantee the protection and safety of the council representatives during the visit. Mr Botha said South Africa was making the proposal in an attempt to assist the Security Council. The country had nothing to hide. Mr Botha said it would be useful for council members to visit the entire border area. Such visits would enable the council to see for itself what was happening in the region and to assess by personal observation who was to blame for the disruption and breakdown of the socioeconomic structure in Angola. Mr Botha repeated his offer that South Africa was prepared to confirm that the moment SWAPO undertook to stop violence and carried out its undertakings, action against the organization by South African forces would stop.

SOUTH-WEST AFRICA ANNOUNCES GOVERNMENT CHANGES

LD281701 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] It has been announced in Windhoek that certain changes are to be made in the National Assembly and the Ministers Council of South-West Africa/Namibia. The administrator General Mr Danie Hough says to ensure stability and promote constitutional development until the territory becomes independent, the National Assembly will be enlarged from 50 to 72 members. The Ministers Council will be enlarged from 12 to 15 members.

Mr Hough has also announced that the executive authority with the exception of certain powers will be transferred to the Ministers Council on 14 September. The exceptions are constitutional affairs, security, and foreign affairs. The Ministers Council will have no jurisdiction over matters that affect the international status of South-West Africa/Namibia. The administrator general remains the formal head of the executive authority.